

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIV] No 19—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANAD

Creations of Beauty

That is what women say of our New Millinery. New York and Paris ideas reflected in every hat. Fresh lot New York Ready-to-Wear Hats opened this week. Exclusive styles, not two just the same—no others like them here. Particular women like our Hats. Come and see our display on Saturday.

It's Style and Quality that Count

and the number of people who appreciate this fact has increased tremendously the last few years. It's the style, fit and quality combined in our Jackets, Waists and Skirts, that make this department the most popular one in this section. Visit our rooms, try on our garments, and you will then understand why so many Hardy garments are worn.

New style Waists this week \$3, 3.25, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00.

New Jackets \$5.00 to 10.00

New Dress Skirts \$2, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00.

HOME.

Whether in the Arctic circle
Or on India's coral strands,
Where the winds are perfume laden
And warm waves caress the sands.
Whether eastward, whether westward,
When the daylight fades to gloam,
Where a baby runs to meet you
And to kiss you, that is home.

Where a baby runs to meet you—
That is all there is in life;
All there is at all worth winning,
Worth the slaving and the strife.
Two wee dimpled arms stretched to
you,

Two expectant eyes that wait.
It is home for you wherever
There's a baby at the gate.

It is home—sweet home—forever,
Where the hints of laughter run
Of a tousled headed baby
Sitting playing in the sun.
It is home where every nightime
As the evening shadows creep
A wee, nightrobed figure whispers,
"Now, I lay me down to s'leep."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Nation Not So Grateful as Appeared
Probable at Her Death.

Queen Victoria has been dead but four years, yet so quickly has she been forgotten that it has been found impossible, owing to lack of funds, to carry out in its details the splendid memorial designed by Thomas Brock and Sir Aston Webb, both members of the Royal Academy, writes the Marquise de Fontenoy. So profound appeared the sorrow throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire at the time of the Queen's death, so immense the appreciation of the blessings conferred upon her people by her wise and sagacious reign of more than three score years, that no doubt whatsoever was entertained but all the money needed for the erection of a fitting memorial to her would be speedily subscribed many times over.

We have all seen the designs accepted by the commission over which the King in person presides. They comprised, in addition to the statue of the Queen, a semi-circular colonnade, a screen behind the monument in front of Buckingham Palace, and a processional road from Buckingham Palace along what was formerly the Birdcage walk, terminating in a bridged arch, connecting the two wings of a new Government building on the West Strand. The memorial included marble groups representing the British colonial dependencies—Canada, Australia, India, the West Indies, etc.

At first money came in freely. Then the flow diminished. Finally it has ceased, and so relatively little over the \$750,000 required for the execution of the original design has been subscribed that many of the most attractive features of the monument have had to be abandoned, and others, such as the splendid colonnade, mutilated. For the species of meagre-looking balustrade now in course of erection has little in common with the grand colonnade of which we have seen the design. Nor are there to be any 'colonial groups. There is no money for them.

Certified British Sea-Cooks.

Another blow has been aimed at the romance of the sea. The day of the haphazard ship's cook, better known as "the doctor," has passed says The London Express.

Headquarters for Black Dress Goods

Satin Cloths, Venetians, Voiles and Eoliennes. Ask to see our Mohair Dechene at 60c, feels and looks like Silk. Better Grades 75c, \$1.00, 1.25. For Black Goods satisfaction buy at this store. We sponge free by the new tailor process. No wrinkles.

Special Sale of UNDERSKIRTS SATURDAY

A Great Belt Bargain.

5oc. Taffeta Belts for 29c.

A special purchase of brand new taffeta belts, very latest style, a regular 50c. belt, special Saturday and Easter week sale 29c. each.

Rain or Shine Umbrellas

A Special Offering, \$1.50 Goods for \$1.00.

A very special bargain at a small price, ladies rain size made of good fast black Mercer cloth, Paragou frame and Century runner. Special at \$1.00.

Alexandre Kid Gloves.

For ladies and gentlemen. The glove of quality, every pair guaranteed. New spring stock ready, in the dressed and undressed qualities, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

A Boom in Jackets.

New fawns and blacks, a good smart tailored coat \$5.00, tweed coat \$4.75, 5.50, 6.50, and little girls coats \$2.25, 2.50 and 2.75.

300 Pairs New Corsets.

Placed in stock. White or drab at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50. Forty styles to select from, the most satisfactory Corset buying is the D & A. Ask for the new slender figure Corset.

We are noted for the good values we give in Black Dress Goods. New lots opened this week—Black Mohair Dechene, Crespene, New Broadcloths, Satin Cloths, Venetians, Voiles and Eoliennes.

New lots opened this week—Black Mohair Dechene at 60c, feels and looks like Silk.

Better Grades 75c, \$1.00, 1.25. For Black Goods satisfaction buy at this store. We sponge free by the new tailor process. No wrinkles.

A Rare Bargain,

5oc. New Chiffon Collars for 25c.

A special for the Easter trade. Fine Chiffon collar with bands and tab of Plain lace, regular 50c. for 25c.

Lustre Skirts.

Our full new stock is to hand new styles in the popular Lustre material, light in weight, colors black, brown, or navy. Ladies Tweed skirts \$3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 5.00.

One Dollar Mercer Underskirts for 75c.

A new little lot about 2 dozen in all, two styles, regular dollar skirt. Special for Easter week, 75c.

Men's Shirts, 75c. & \$1.

See our window for display of new shirts soft or hard bosom, 75c. and \$1.00, all sizes. New white Dress Shirts. All the new shapes in Collars. A big lot new Easter neck wear. Alexandre Kid Gloves for men \$1.00.

New Arrivals.

New Silk Waists—New All-over Laees—New All-over Embroideries—New Fine Embroideries—New Dress Trim-mings—May Delineator, Fashion Sheets and Patterns—Delineate Carpet Warp, New Shipment for Saturday.

Placed in stock. White or drab at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, 1.20 and 1.50. Forty styles to select from, the most satisfactory Corset buying is the D & A. Ask for the new slender figure Corset."

NEW SKIRTS—New All-over Laces—NEW ALL-OVER Embroideries—New Fine Embroideries—New Dress Trimmings—May Delinicator, Fashion Sheets and Patterns—Defiance Carpet Warp, New Shipment for Saturday.

Lace Curtain and House Furnishing Sale all Next Week.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO. NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

LIME AND BUILDING STONE—Contractors and other parties wanting fresh lime or building stone, may procure it at Meagher's old quarry, Robin Hill, now owned and controlled by PATRICK BERGIN, 14 m.p.

TENDERS WANTED—Parties wishing to enquire about the proposed Hay Bay Ferry and get particulars will please apply to J. W. ROBINSON, President, or W. T. WALLER, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—The farm known as the Thompsons Point farm, containing about 150 acres. This farm is situated on the Bay of Quinte midway between Deseronto and Picton, and would make a splendid summer resort as the boats call between eight and ten times a day.

It is principally fenced with red cedar rails. For full particulars apply to D. W. ALLISON, Apsolustown, Ont.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,
Will be pleased to have your
trade in
Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED,
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager,
Napanee Branch

HARD WORK

well directed is bringing fine results to our well pleased students. Our new up-to-date methods and equipments enables us to offer splendid advantages. You may enter any time, and prove our merits.

Correspondence invited. Write.

Frontenac
Business College
KINGSTON, ONT.

W. H. SHAW, T. N. STOCKDALE,
President, Principal.

Elephant Brand genuine white lead ready mixed paint. Elephant Brand door paint, best on the market, a guarantee behind every can.

MADOLE & WILSON.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD. PLYMOUTH COAL.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

That Wonderful New Rimless Eye Glass

THE STA-ZON,

sits almost any nose, and a great improvement on the old Sure-On patents.

Other fine patents such as
Never Slips, Secure Royals,
Lasso, Etc.

too numerous to mention always in stock.

Then to still further improve the good results by coming to us we will give you the best test you can get outside of an oculist.

An honor graduate of two schools.
A. F. CHINNECK with

F. CHINNECK'S JEWELLERY STORE.

Indiscretion, malice, rashness and falsehood produce each other.—L'En-

clos.

An Account to Settle.

The Lawyer—Madam, I find that your husband's will leaves you nothing but what the law compelled him to leave you. The Widow (angry and forgetful)—Just wait till I see him!

The soul asks honor, not fame; to be upright, not successful; to be good, not prosperous; to be essentially, not outwardly, respectable.—Woman's Life.

SEASON OF 1905. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE—Prinry's Cove at 5.30 a.m. for Napanee and all ways places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton at 4.30 p.m. for down the bay.

This boat can be chartered for excursions on very reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

HONOR ROLL FOR MARCH,
Entrance—Alma Storms, Lucy Murphy, Annie Hooper, Aubrey Cowan, Lena Herrington, Norine Soby, Jessie Gibbard, Jean Gibson, Vivian Hamby, Vivian McLaughlin, Joseph Murphy, Jr. IV.—Edith Morden, Gerald Anderson, Flossie Clark, May Trumper, Percy Laidley, James' Webdale, Willie Stark, Mairis Stark, Roy Root, Beverly Simpson, Margaret Nolan.

Sc. III.—Nellie Gordon, Grace Dryden, Lulu Hill, Herbert Hardy, George

Masters, Florence Blair, Marion Paul, Edna Johnston, Grant Dickenson, Campbell Clark, Clayton Stevens, Maggie McMillan, Hazel Gordon, Annie Richardson, Laura Loucks, Geo. Grange, Bessie Conger, Edith Richardson, Marjorie Gibson, Edna Laidley, Charlie Fitzpatrick, Harold Fellows, Dorothy Vanalstine, Darlo Gibson, Elsie Vrooman, Tena Evans, John Wilson, Violet Lasher, Herbie Wilson, Percy Vrooman, Evelyn Gleeson, Florence Brown, Ernest Wagar, Stella Barton, Grace Oliver.

Jr. Third.—J. Soby, R. Stark, I. Lawson, E. Collins, W. Card, K. Hunter, E. Newport, R. Belcher, H. Cronk, G. Down, A. Reid, G. Clark, K. Greer, D. Ham, D. Smith, J. Bartlett, E. Vanliven, J. Britton, N. Dinnar, D. Smith, B. Johnston, L. Lindsay.

Sc. II.—Herbert King, Frances Leonard, Nettie Vanalstine, Winnie Briggs, Muriel Chalmers, Maggie Sayers, Geo. Walker, Arthur Dickens, Annie Moore, Kenneth Ham, Aileen Anderson, Grace Wilson.

Jr. II.—Godfrey Bartlett, Ella Collins, Muriel Hart, Percy Goode, Eva Frailey, Leah Vanalstine, Irma Somes, Helen Day.

Pt. II.—Sr.—Irene Wagar, Ruth Gordon, Anna Fitzpatrick, Marie McNeill, Cecil Harshaw, Fred Walker, Harvey Belcher, Wilfrid Storms, Roy Johnston, Harold Whitmarsh, Bertha Griffin.

Pt. II.—Jr.—Kathleen Daly, Freddie Cliff, Ruby Bowen, Jean Daly, Floyd Whitmarsh, Maggie Gleeson, Helen Lloyd, Helen Vanalstine, Carmen Mills, Hazel Vanalstine.

Sr. Pt. I.—Lizzie Marquieisa, Herbert Wilson, Clarence Peterson, Kathleen Wilson, Louise Griffin, Afta Scott, Archie Smith, Helen Chalmers, Ray Woods, Gladys Wilson, Harry Loucks, Harry Walker, Leonard Ward, Marjorie Britton, Frankie Vanalstine, Vera Conway, Marguerite Lindsay, Beatrice VanValkenburg, Herbert Plumley.

Jr. Pt. I.—Eva Mitchell, Kathleen Kelly, Harold McGuire, Helen Davis, Harry McNeill, Ruth Bartlett, Gladys Down, Ruby Blakely, Mamie Hearn, Harry Evans, Ernie Smith, Bernice Sagar.

EAST WARD.

Jr. III.—Grace Ward, Olive Wagar, Mildred Vaughan, Madge Rankin, Louisa Richards, Carrie Cowan, Dora Morgan, Ross Vanalstine, Harold Mour.

Sc. II.—Lucy Clancy, Laura Vine, Nellie Root, Nellie Morden, Helen Taylor, Pearl Pendell, Louis Meng, Sidney

Laird, Arthur Bland, Anthony Moore.

Jr. II.—E. Norris, G. Metzler, B. Hartwick, G. Campbell, E. King, B. Lutzke, L. Vanalstine, N. Cornwall, J. Warner, C. Perry, B. Murdoch, R. Lasher, R. Vanalstine, D. Smith, E. McMillan, F. Oliver, E. Dibb, P. Lucas, V. Perry, L. McCabe, L. Miles, J. Simpson, W. Duncan, J. Loucks, R. Green, M. Smith, H. Bruton.

Sc. Pt. II.—Hilda Baker, Muriel Richards, Charlie Clarke, Loretta Trumper, Clarence Wheeler, Willie Kinkley, Fred Denison, Gertie Warner, Norman Giroux, Norman Root, Willie Dibb, Carl Stanby, Fred Graham, Geo Davy, Donald Smith.

Sc. Pt. I.—Chestor Davy, Ray Denison, Stanley Kinkley, David Baker, Ruby Vanalstine, John Vanalstine, Bessie Cornwell, Ray Loucks, Ray Huffiman, Ernest Degroff, Wilfrid Kefly, Gordon Pringle.

Ellwood wire fencing, poultry netting, garden tools, wheel barrows.

BOYLE & SON.

"Herpi cide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

are there to be any colonial groups. There is no money for them.

Certified British Sea-Cooks.

Another blow has been aimed at the romance of the sea. The day of the haphazard ship's cook, better known as "the doctor," has passed says The London Express.

The Board of Trade proposes to keep a paternal eye on the culinary department of the merchant marine, and to this end Mr. Gerald Balfour has introduced a bill into Parliament. It provides for certified cooks being carried by every British foreign-going ship of a thousand tons and upwards.

A cook shall not be considered "certified" unless he is passed as competent in cooking by the Board of Trade or by some school of cookery or other institution approved by the Board. As an alternative he must hold certificates of discharge showing at least two years' service as cook.

Moreover, the cook must be able to prove six months' service at sea in any capacity, and shall be rated in the ship's articles as ship's cook or steward. This proviso is for the protection of "doctors" who are seamen first and cooks afterwards. Otherwise, land-lubbers of the most objectionable type might find their way into the merchant service solely on their ability to make puddings and broll mutton chops.

Although the new act will not be effective until December 31, 1907, it is already unpopular with merchant skippers.

A Famous Nurse Dead.

Another link connecting the present generation with that of the period of the Crimean campaign has been severed by the death last week of Miss Jane Catherine Shaw Stewart, sister of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, of Ardgowan, Greenock. She was associated with Miss Florence Nightingale in active nursing work in the military hospitals in the Crimea, and at the close of the war appreciation of her practical services was shown by appointing her matron superintendent of Netley Hospital, in which capacity she served till 1868. For many years past she had lived in retirement at the country village of Slinfold, Sussex, where, by her own request, she was buried, her funeral being attended by her nephew, Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, M. P., and a few intimate friends.

Disraeli's Dress.

A contemporary of Disraeli in his memoirs records this impression of that famous dandy's personal appearance: Usually he wore a slate-colored velvet coat, lined with satin; purple 4-parters with a gold braid down the outside seam; a scarlet waistcoat, long lace ruffles falling down to the tips of his fingers; white gloves, with brilliant rings outside them, and long black ringlets rippling down over his shoulders. When he spoke in Parliament he was accustomed to wear a bottle green frock coat, with a white waistcoat, gaiters, and a copious supply of gold chains.

Morley's Promise.

"What," asked Mr. Morley, in the House of Commons the other night, "is the right hon. gentleman going to do about higher education in Ireland?" "I should like to know," said the Prime Minister, "what you would do?" Mr. Morley was equal to the occasion. "I will tell you," he said, amid loud cheers, "when I am Prime Minister."

The Napanee Express

—AND—

The Weekly Globe

75c.

Till End of 1905.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, APRIL 21st, 1905

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. John Bell, K. C. died at Belleville.

The Kingston protest trial will not take place before next September.

Kingston's celebration committee promise a good day's outing on May 24th.

The Allan turbine liner Victorian made the trip from Halifax to Loch Foy in seven and a quarter days.

Deseronto is having lots of fires these days. Thursday of last week fire did about \$300 damage to the home of John Bartley.

Managing agents of the Equitable Life, meeting in New York, passed a resolution to give policy-holders admission to the directorate.

Insane with grief at the death of his wife, whose body lay in the house awaiting burial, Richard J. Hunter, Toronto, committed suicide with a razor. Both bodies were interred the same day.

Benjamin Pipe of Wapella, Assiniboia, is on the way to England to induce fifty healthy, good-looking girls to accompany him back to the prairie, with the object of marrying them to prosperous young farmers.

A half-tone picture appeared in the Neva a widely-circulated Russian weekly paper, showing the imperial family, and all the Romanoffs, lying dead in their coffins. The publishers disclaim all knowledge of the cut, laying the blame on the students employed on the paper.

George N. Leavens, brother of Dr. Leavens, postmaster, Belleville, fell dead from heart disease at his home Monday evening. His wife called him to supper. He arose and fell dead. He was about sixty years of age, and is survived by his wife, one daughter and two sons.

A tomato seed lodged in a woman's throat, at Winsted, Conn., remaining there for some days without her knowledge. After a time it began to cause her pain which led to an examination. The seed had become imbedded in the flesh and when removed by a physician, a tiny sprout was plainly visible.

In Odessa on March 22nd, Sarah Morrison, wife of Miles Smith, passed away. She was a kind-hearted woman and to know her was to love her. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and leaves a sorrowing husband, a son Nile, Watertown, N. Y., and a daughter Lena, at home. An aged mother, one sister and three brothers also mourn.

HERPICIDE

Kills the Dandruff Germ.

The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

John Morris, local agent for the Queen City Oil company, returned to-day from Napanee, where he conducted an enquiry into the recent fire of an oil tank wagon, sleigh and equipment of the company. It is supposed the fire originated from a match carelessly dropped on the floor of the shed by one of the employees. All the destroyed equipment has been replaced.—Kingston Whig.

The elevator cage in the House of Com-

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

CAMDEN EAST.

Mrs. Robert Anderson's funeral was held in St. John's church, Newburgh, when all that was mortal was laid to rest, in the cemetery at Camden East. The Rector of the parish, Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe conducted the funeral service. Her maiden name was Miss Dorinda Kimmitt she was born in the County of Carlow, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1851 with her father and mother, who settled on a farm within two miles of Newburgh. She was married twenty years ago to Mr. Robert Anderson, who survives her. She was of a kind and affectionate disposition, had many friends, always willing to help anyone in time of sickness, and will be much missed in the neighborhood by all who knew her. "May she rest in peace, and Light perpetual shine upon her."

NEWBURGH.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary was held in St. John's church, Newburgh, when the following officers were appointed.

President—Mrs. C. H. Finkle.
Vice-President—Mrs. S. Littlewood.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. J. Shorey.
Secretary—Mrs. Anson Aylesworth.
Delegate—Mrs. W. W. Adams.

Substitute—Mrs. Anson Aylesworth.

The Treasurer and Secretary brought in most satisfactory reports of work done during the past year.

A good bale will be packed and shipped this week Mr. C. H. Fryer, Fairford Lake, St. Martin Reserve, Manitoba. It is hoped that four new members will join the branch this year.

Lawn mowers, garden shears, lawn rakes.
BOYLE & SON.

YARKER

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary took place at St. Anthony's church, Yarker, the following officers were appointed.

President—Mrs. A. W. Benjamin,
Vice-President—Mrs. J. C. Connolly,
Treasurer—Mrs. W. Dolter,
Secretary—Miss Edith Baxter,
Dorcas Secretaries—Mrs. Watt and Mrs. Felix Benjamin.

Delegate Mrs. J. C. Connolly,
Substitute—Mrs. Ewart.

The Treasurer and Secretary submitted very satisfactory reports.

This week a splendid bale is going to be packed and will be shipped to Mr. C. H. Fryer, Fairford Lake, St. Martin Reserve, Manitoba.

20 years of Vile Catarrh.—Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over twenty years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catharral Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost if not entirely cured me." 50c.—73—Sold by, F. L. Hooper, The Medical Hall.

LAPUM'S WEST

We were visited again on Sunday with a light snowstorm, giving the ground quite a wintry appearance.

Milk-waggons are running again, no opposition this year.

S. A. Vandewater, has purchased a new U. S. Cream Separator and Butter worker from Chas. Jones, of Odessa. He intends to take up dairying.

William Husted, has returned to his home here after spending part of the winter

We Live to Eat, and Eat to Live!

and the best to be bought is none too good. We have a reputation for carrying the best stock of

Groceries and Provisions

in town, and when you get anything in those lines from us you can bet it will be the best.

J. F. SMITH & SON.

Dundas Street, East,
Napanee.

Have you tried us for meats? If not give us a call. Our butcher shop is a model of perfection, both as to quality of meats and courtesy shown customers.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

THE STAR OF THE EAST GOLD MINE.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week a small party of Napaneeans made a visit to the above mine under the guidance of Mr. Geo. Stevens, of Peterborough.

The mine is situated in Barrie township, seventeen miles from Kaladar Station. A good road leads to the mine.

The mine was discovered on April 10th, 1903, by Mr. E. J. Cowan, and the company was organized on June 15th, 1903, the charter being granted in September 1903.

The company have 750 acres of land lying along the lengths of the veins also all the land and water power at Snider Depot, formerly the property of the American Lumber Company.

Water for use in the mill and dwellings is brought from McCausland lake, a small lake lying 80ft above the mine and about a mile distant. For timber and wood the company have any quantity on the property.

The company have erected a shaft house, power house, magazine, office-building, mill, boarding house, blacksmith shop, stables, and a number of dwelling houses. They have also a dozen or more substantial houses at Snider Depot purchased from the American Lumber Co.

All the buildings are very substantially built with stone foundations, nearly all the material being found on the property.

No more desirable sit for a mill could be wished, being in such a position against a hill that the machinery and foundations for each floor of the mill is placed on the ground and the ore can be brought by a gravity road from the shaft to the mill and the tailings have a free run from the mill to the marsh lying below.

At Snider Depot the company have an ideal power site partially developed where they intend generating electricity for lighting and power purposes.

The ore vein running the length of this property is from seventeen to twenty-five feet wide and the ore appears to be of a uniform grade and all of it rich enough to yield a good profit in working.

No. 1 shaft is down one hundred and seventy five feet and drifting has been begun at fifty foot and one hundred and ten foot levels, bringing enough ore in sight to assure the stockholders of the perman-

DISASTER AT KINGSTON.

Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock a terrible disaster occurred at the Government dock at Kingston by the explosion of a buoy filled with acetylene gas. Four men were killed and several others shocked and slightly burned. The dead are: Fred Mullen, Welland; Capt. Allison, Morrisburg; Evan Guillard, Morrisburg.—Cullard, Moutebello.

Injured—Clifford Tessier, Cornwall, blown into lake; Samuel Delaney, Prescott Charles Burnett, Farren's Point and William Winter, a Kingston boy, who was on the wharf.

The others of the crew were: George Englehardt, engineer, Prescott; T. Macpherson, steward, Kingston; "Billy" of Prescott, second cook; P. Belanger, and H. Smith, Cornwall, firemen; W. Michand, Prescott; Louis Leblanc, Kingston; Evan Guillard, Morrisburg.

It was also said that the captain of another boat at Prescott was on board.

The details as far as can be gathered are these: The crew of the government tug Scout were engaged in loading on to the tug, at the government dry dock, several gas buoys which were to be placed as signals in the river and lake. In some manner one of these buoys was exploded, the gas being at high pressure, shattered the steel buoy and killed or injured all those who were in its close vicinity. Fire followed the explosion and the tug and a portion of the wharf was soon ablaze.

Within a few minutes after the explosion large crowds commenced to gather, fire alarms were rung in and medical aid and ambulances summoned to the scene of the fatality. Another gas buoy also loaded was situated near the burning tug and it was feared that another explosion would occur, but happily this did not occur.

The explosion was terrific; sharp and thrilling in its effects. Men rushed out of the boat with singed hair and burned flesh. The body of Mate Fred Mullen, of Welland, was found thirty feet from the boat, his head almost blown off, his brain scattered about and his clothing in shreds. His whole body was blackened, torn and bleeding. His death was quite instantaneous. Capt. Allison, of Morrisburg, was seen on board and in a dazed condition.

into the recent fire of an oil tank wagon, sleigh and equipment of the company. It is supposed the fire originated from a match carelessly dropped on the floor of a shed by one of the employees. All the destroyed equipment has been replaced. — Kingston Whig.

The elevator cage in the House of Commons dropped from the third to the ground floor, with a full load of members of Parliament. The cage did not acquire full momentum until the last floor was reached. The jar at the bottom, however, was severe enough to damage the cage and give the passengers a severe shaking up. None were injured, however, in anything but temper. Among the members who took the drop were Messrs. T. B. Caldwell, Richard Blain, Uriah Wilson, Robert McPherson, Wm. Gallagher, Norman Wilson.

For the sum of \$125,000 the bondholders of the Kingston Street Railway offer to sell the road to that city. That was the offer made, but was not accepted. The Finance Committee agreed that first the bondholders should advertise the road for sale by auction. Then, if no satisfactory offer was secured, the city would at least be in a position to consider concessions. Should it be proved that a company could not make it pay, then municipal ownership could be dealt with. At present the city have no means of proving whether the road could be operated with profit as a public utility, though it might possibly be done. However, the city would not in any event pay the price asked.

The grandfather of all codfish, the biggest one ever brought into Boston within the memory of the oldest fisherman, was caught last week. The fish weighed eighty five lbs when dressed, and must have weighed about one hundred pounds when captured. It was almost six feet in length. The fish was taken near Halfway Rock, off Marblehead. One of the dorymen got a terrific yank on one of his lines when the big fellow took hold, and after struggling with the monster to get him up from the depths the man hailed one of his mates to come to his aid. The two fishermen each took a long pull and then both pulled together, and thus hove the cod to the surface and he was successfully gaffed into the dory.

Beilevile, April 15.—A bogus ballot box has been found in a field near Anson, where B. O. Lott used to live. It is not one of the kind manufactured in Watertown, but works with a spring in connection with the lock, the same operating the false side. This is claimed to be the box which Byron Lott had, which he sold his brother Phil he got from Toronto, and which he said he destroyed. The box was found on the farm of a man named Patterson, who was walking over one of his fields and saw the box partly covered with dead grass. It is now in the possession of a man in Stirling. This finding of the box is taken to be a corroboration of the evidence of Phil Lott, in so far as concerned his brother Byron's statement that he obtained his first idea of bogus ballot boxes from Toronto.

WILTON.

One of Wilton's old residents, Mrs. John Simmons, passed away at the home of Hiram Lemmon, Morven. The deceased had been failing for some time, and was seriously ill only about a week. Her husband died eleven years ago. Three children, Mrs. Samuel Davison, Wilton; Alexander, in the southern states, and Harvey, in Peterborough, and a brother, Wesley Brown, survive. Rev. R. A. Whitman conducted the funeral service in the Methodist church here.

J. W. Babcock came near meeting with a serious accident. When preparing to step on the milk-wagon at James Forsythe's, the team started. Mr. Babcock managed to reach one rail, when the wagon knocked him down, running over him. The team was caught by Emery Snider. Mr. Babcock feels no serious effects from his accident, but is quite lame.

William Ovens is dangerously ill.

Mrs. Thompson is spending a week with her nieces, Miss Stewart and Mrs. Day, Horrowsmith.

The services in the Presbyterian church have been changed to 7:30 p.m. during the summer months.

over snowbound, riding the ground into a wintry appearance.

Milk-wagons are running again, no opposition this year.

S. A. Vandewater, has purchased a new U. S. Cream Separator and Butter worker from Char. Jones, of Odessa. He intends to take up dairying.

William Histed, has returned to his home here, after spending part of the winter with his son Charles, at Camden East.

Sperry Rikley has engaged with S. Hamilton, near Camden East, for the summer.

W. McGerman, of Westport, Ont., intends spending the summer at William Pringle's.

Wesley Irish, of Watertown, N. Y. has returned to his home, after spending a week visiting his mother here.

John Reid, of Glenburnie, spent Sunday visiting his sister, Mrs. James Huff.

T. Clyde, of Odessa, spent a few days here at the farm last week.

Henry Stover was at H. E. Bush's, on Saturday and Sunday, visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Love and Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Lapum, of Wilton, were guests at Mr. B. Rose's, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bush, Jas. Huff and S. E. Bush were in Napane, on Monday and Tuesday attending Court.

Miss H. McCreary was in Cobourg, on business, recently.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. S. Simpkins is able to be out again.

Carrie Brown is also improving.

Mrs. B. Rose is suffering an indisposition.

DON'T SPEND A DOLLAR

on Paints until you see
Wallace's, the largest stock
of Paints, Oils and Varnishes
in Napane.

NEWBURGH.

Saturday, Mrs. Nelson Shantz died at the residence of her son-in-law, William Bowman, after an illness extending over several weeks; she suffered a paralytic stroke. The late Mrs. Shantz was a seventy-four years of age and had spent most, if not all her life in this section. One of the saddest features surrounding her death was the fact that the bereaved husband is seriously ill with gangrene. Rev. J. F. Mears conducted the funeral service. Besides her husband she leaves three sons, Charles and John, of Newburgh; George, of New York state, and three daughters, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Jane, and Mrs. Bowman.

All are pleased to report that Mrs. Lockwood is on the road to recovery.

Those from the village attending the sugar social at Morven report an excellent time. The programme was furnished by Newburgh talent.

George Baughan is putting a new fence around his lot on Main street.

Mrs. Cosgrove, Napane, spent Saturday with Miss Briscoe.

Miss Emma Yeomans is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Yeomans.

Builders Supplies.

We carry the largest most varied and complete stock of any hardware House in town. We can furnish you with almost everything you need at lowest prices. Don't forget that we sell best grades of Paints, Oils and Glass, galvanized iron, sheeted, shingle roofing and cavingroughing.

MADOLE & WILSON.

property is from seventeen to twenty-five feet wide and the ore appears to be of a uniform grade and all of it rich enough to yield a good profit in working.

No shaft is down one hundred and seventy-five feet and drifting has been begun at fifty foot and one hundred and ten foot levels, bringing enough ore in sight to assure the stockholders of the permanency of the mine.

Another shaft is being sunk a short distance from number one from which the ore is being shoveled out of the cut into the dump cart and being conveyed to the mill. In the mill are installed a large boiler and engine and five stamps, which are kept working night and day, stopping only for Sundays.

Another battery of five stamps is being installed this week. The stamps have been installed but a short time but a number of bricks of gold have been made which on being assayed are worth \$20.00 per ounce. The concentrates, of which a large quantity are accumulating have not as yet been dealt with, as a sufficient quantity has not been collected to warrant putting in machinery to deal with them. The concentrates carry gold to the value of eleven dollars per ton.

Numerous assays of the ore give it a value of from thirty dollars to nearly two hundred dollars per ton.

The company are placing on the market 50,000 shares at one dollar per share for the purpose of installing a large number of additional stamps, an ore conveyor, their electric plant and various other buildings and machinery necessary to put the mine on dividend paying basis.

All the property, machinery and buildings are paid for, the company carrying no debt.

Adjoining the mining lands is a large property containing valuable deposits of marble, both white and colored, on which the company have an option, and which they expect to purchase in a few months.

The president of the company is Mr. Smith, of Peterborough, the secretary, Mr. Kidd, Peterborough, and the directors about equally divided between Peterborough and Pittsburgh, Pa., several of them being practical miners. The manager Mr. E. J. Cowan is a practical man of large experience in the United States, and under the able management of Mr. Cowan and the directors, we predict a very bright future for The Star of The East Mine.

Mr. Geo. Stevens, Peterborough, son of Chas Stevens, is placing the stock on the market. Applications and any information may be had from him or from Mr. Chas. Stevens.

DESMOND.

The Fanny Crosby service was largely attended Sunday.

The Sunday school has been re-organized for the season. T. Wager is superintendent; A. M. Bell, secretary treasurer; Miss Marion Stuart, organist, Miss Edith Bell resigning that position, which she held for seven years.

Arthur Switzer and Miss Edith Bell were guests of Miss L. Lockwood, Enterprise, recently.

Miss Minnie Wilson gave a sugar party Friday evening. A very pleasant time was spent in games and music.

Must be sold this month. Clearing sale of new and second hand pianos and organs, Music and Books, all household effects, furniture, stoves, tables, lamps, curtains, &c., sleighs, wagons, harness, rakes, at store two doors west of Madill Bros.

W. A. Rockwell.

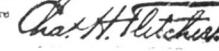
of the boat with singed hair and burned flesh. The body of Mate Fred Mullen, of Welland, was found thirty feet from the boat, his head almost blown off, his brain scattered about and his clothing in shreds. His whole body was blackened, torn and bleeding. His death was quite instantaneous. Capt. Allison, of Morrisburg, was seen on board and in a dazed condition. He was hurried ashore and taken care of, but succumbed to his terrible injuries, Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The fate of two others, Fred Courier, of Montebello, second mate, who was painting one of the buoys; and Evan Gillard of Morrisburg, who was working on the cage of the buoy, is unknown, but from all indications one man was thrown in the water and the other blown to pieces. A lung of a man and small pieces of his body were found on the deck of the steamer Avon, 150 feet away and it is thought they must have belonged to the unfortunate man.

The cause of the accident is attributed to too high pressure of the acetylene gas. This has not been proven, but that is the general opinion among those who know about acetylene. Another statement made is that there was not sufficient asbestos lining in the interior of the buoys.

All the windows in houses and factories in the vicinity of the dry dock were smashed to atoms and the force of the explosion caused it to go to property within a radius of several hundred yards. The explosion was heard at Cape Vincent, N. Y. thirteen miles distant.

CASTORIA.

Bear the
Signature
of 

LEGAL SLAUGHTER.

What the Kingston Whig Thinks.

If a Napane relief bill passes the legislature it will be shown how foolish Kingston and several other municipalities have been to proceed under the Conmee act and purchase existing works and franchises at a very heavy loss. Both the Napane Gas company and the Napane Water and Electric Light company have failed to supply lighting, either of gas or electricity on the streets and the people are eager for relief. The former company laid mains and supplied gas for houses and for street lighting; for a number of years it has lapsed on the latter service. The electric company supplied street lamps, but refused incandescent lighting for houses and stores. Therefore in 1897 the Scott company was given a franchise for this service, but the old electric company forthwith provided an incandescent plant and put the new company out of business by low rates of service, so that it sold out to the old company. It would appear that both gas and electricity are supplied to private consumers, but not to the municipality for the streets, owing to shortage of power. Therefore the town council asks that as the electric company will not accept its electrician's appraisal of \$3,500 for its work, that the town be not forced under the law, to buy out the gas and electric works in order to establish a municipal lighting plant, but that the provisions of the act be annulled for this purpose and that the town be authorized to spend \$40,000 for its own service for public use and private rental of light and power independent of existing lights and franchises. An extraordinary demand, likely to be dangerous precedent, and yet sympathy goes to the town because of the incapacity of the service and the evils suffered.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

BRACES THE NERVES.

BUILDS UP THE BODY.

MAKES SICK

PEOPLE WELL

IN SPRING TIME



Ask For "PAINE'S" Ask For

The Kind That Has Made Such Wonderful Cures.

PRISM BRAND PAINT
One gallon covers 360 square feet,
two coats.

FRED L. HOOVER, Agent, Napane.

Delightfully Refreshing Always Pure

"SALADA"

Black, Mixed or Green Tea.

Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers.

Highest Award St. Louis 1904.

LORD TREDEGAR.

A Modest Survivor of the Noble Six Hundred.

It is very seldom that a man objects to having a statue of himself erected as a tribute of popular esteem. By doing so Lord Tredegar has acquired a claim to distinction that is almost unique, and has shown a modesty that is more rare than the courage he displayed when he rode "into the jaws of Death; into the mouth of Hell" with the Six Hundred as Balaklava. South Wales takes a great pride in the fine old peer and a little while ago proposed to present to him a national testimonial on the occasion of the anniversary of the gallant charge which Tennyson has immortalized. But when it was suggested that it should take the form of his own effigy he protested. He didn't want anything that savored of self-glory. Like Bobs "we don't advertise."

When as Captain Godfrey Morgan he returned to England from the Crimea—and brought his famous charger Sir Briggs home with him as unclothed as himself—he entered Parliament and represented Brecon until the title descended to him in 1875 compelling him to join the House of Lords. There he has since represented Wales. A fine sportsman, a scientific agriculturist, the kindest of landlords—he owns 40,000 acres—and a generous contributor to wise philanthropy, he has greatly endeared himself to the Welsh folk. To the world at large he is known as the breeziest of charity bazaar openers, always sprightly and patriotic, but with perhaps an undue tendency to regard Welsh as the tongue of the angels. He is 74 years old and despite innumerable temptations has remained a bachelor. For the last five years he has been lord lieutenant of Monmouthshire and his seat in that county is a fine old red brick mansion designed by Inigo Jones and approached by a magnificent avenue of chestnut trees. His brother and heir-presumptive is 70 and a benedict with sons and grandsons to perpetuate the Morgan name and cherish the Morgan pedigree. This it may be said goes back to the dawn of time when the Morgans were Welsh kings and had more "aps" than vowels in their names.

A SPRING NEED.

The Indoor Life of Winter is Hard on the Health.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That's the spring feeling. The reason—close confinement indoors during the winter months, breathing the impure air of badly-ventilated houses, offices and workshops. The trouble may manifest itself in a variable appetite, little pimples or eruptions of the skin, a feeling of weariness, and perhaps an occasional headache, or a twinge of neuralgia or rheumatism. Perhaps you think the trouble will pass away—but it won't unless you drive it out of the system by putting the blood right with a health-giving tonic. And there is only one absolutely certain, blood-renewing, nerve-

ber, 1902, yielded 200 barrels of sperm, a record equaling the best of the palmy day voyages.

The bark Sunbeam, too, whose catch of the voyage immediately preceding is said to have been worth \$63,000, was a prime favorite of fortune, this lucky box of a ship reaching New Bedford June 26 from a 22 months' trip with a grand total of 2,900 barrels sperm, almost the banner catch, time and quantity considered, of the entire whaling record.

RICH BY THE ERUPTION.

St. Pierre's Debts Wiped Out But Not its Wealth.

"Mt. Pelee is still boiling and bubbling and smoking, or at least it was when I passed it," says American Consul Ayme, who was the sole representative of the State Department on the island of Martinique after the frightful eruption a few years ago.

"The island of Martinique has prospered marvelously as a result of the great eruption," said the Consul, and then, in answer to a look of surprise on the face of his auditor, he explained: "Yes, I know it is remarkable, but true, and resulted from this fact. At the time of the eruption St. Pierre was the metropolis of the island, and everything substantial—all of the wealth in concrete form—centered there. Well, along came this eruption and wiped the town off the face of the earth almost, but not quite. It did wipe off every single paper and admission of indentedness, mortgages, notes, I.O.U.'s, and the like, so that there was no means for any creditor to collect a debt. All of the debtors on the island, and most of the people outside St. Pierre who were more or less in debt at the time, suddenly found themselves free.

"But what the eruption did not destroy was the large store of specie and metallic wealth at St. Pierre, and all this came into the possession of the surviving inhabitants of the island, so that they were really much better off than before the eruption."

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.

How London's Poor Figure in the Population of 5,000,000.

The number of paupers in London (excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses and patients in the fever and smallpox hospitals belonging to the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District) on the last day of the third week of February in 1905 and the corresponding week of February, 1904, 1903 and 1902 shows the following figures:—Number of paupers (excluding above-mentioned lunatics and vagrants): 1902, indoor 70,105, outdoor 41,965, total 112,070; 1903, indoor 71,728, outdoor 43,876, total 115,614; 1904, indoor 75,223, outdoor 42,613, total 117,836; 1905, indoor 77,64, outdoor 49,670; total 126,834. Number of vagrants relieved on the night of Friday in the week: 1902, men 886, women 181, children 15, total 1,082; 1903, men 1,069, women 176, children 7, total 1,252;

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER L.—(Continued.)

"Certain, I heard of it from a man who was with Van Sneck at the time, a man called Merritt."

"James Merritt. Really, you have been in choice company, Miss Lee. Your knowledge of the criminal classes is getting extensive and peculiar."

"Merritt told me this. And an answer came back to Merritt."

"An answer from Mr. Steel?"

"Purporting to be an answer from Mr. Steel. A very clever forgery, as a matter of fact. Of course that forgery was Henson's work, because we know that Henson coolly ordered notepaper in Mr. Steel's name. He forgot to pay the bill, and that is how the thing came out. Besides, the little wad of papers on which the forgery was written is in Mr. Steel's hands. Now, what do you make of that?"

Rawlins turned the matter over thoughtfully in his mind.

"Did Henson know that Mr. Steel would be from home that night?" he asked.

"Of course. He probably also knew where our meeting with Mr. Steel was to take place."

"Then the matter is pretty obvious," said Rawlins. "Van Sneck, by some means or other, gets an inkling of what is going on. He wanted money from Henson which he couldn't get, Henson being very short lately, and then they quarreled. Van Sneck was fool enough to threaten Henson with what he was going to do. Van Sneck's note was dispatched by hand and intercepted by Henson with a reply. By the way, will you be good enough to give me the gist of the reply?"

"It was a short letter from Mr. Steel and signed with his initials, and saying in effect that he was at home every night and would see Van Sneck about twelve or some time like that. He was merely to knock quietly, as the household would be in bed, and Mr. Steel would let him in."

"And Mr. Steel never wrote that letter at all?"

"No; for the simple reason that he never had Van Sneck's note."

"Which Henson intercepted, of course. Now, the mere fact of the reply coming on Mr. Steel's paper is evidence that Henson had plotted some other or alternative scheme against Mr. Steel. How long before the cigar-case episode had you decided to consult the novelist?"

"We began to talk about it nine or ten days before."

"And Henson got to hear of it. Then a better idea occurred to Henson, and the first idea which necessitated getting hold of Mr. Steel's notepaper was abandoned. Subsequently, as you have just told me, the notepaper came in useful after all. Henson knew that Steel would be out that night. And, therefore, Van Sneck is deliberately lured to Steel's house to be murdered there."

"I see," Chris said, faintly. "This had never occurred to me before. Murdered by whom?"

"By whom? Why, by Reginald Henson, of course."

Just for a moment Chris felt as if all the world was slipping away under her feet.

"But how could he do it?" she asked.

"Quite easily. And throw all the blame on Mr. Steel. Look at the

rather fancy there has been some stir with the police over some business up at Huddersfield some years ago."

"A so-called home both there and at Brighton?"

"That's it. It was the idea that Henson conveyed to me when I saw him at Moreton Wells. It appears that a certain Inspector Marley, of the Brighton Police, is the same man who used to have the warrants for the Huddersfield affair in his hands. Henson felt pretty sure that Marley had recognised him. He told me that if the worst came to the worst he had something he could sell to Littimer for a large sum of money."

"I know," Chris exclaimed. "It is the Prince Rupert's ring."

"Well, I can't say anything about that. Is this ring a valuable property?"

"Not in itself. But the loss of it has caused a dreadful lot of misery and suffering. Mr. Smith, Reginald Henson had no business with that ring at all. He stole it and made it appear as if somebody else had done so by means of conveying the copy to the very last person who should have possessed it. That sad business broke up a happy home and has made five people miserable for many years."

And whichever way you turn, whichever way you look, you find the cloven foot of Henson everywhere. Now, what you have told me just now gives me a new idea. The secret that Henson was going to sell to Lord Littimer for a large sum was the story of the missing ring and the restitution of the same."

"Kind of brazening it out, you mean?"

"Yes. Lord Littimer would give three times ten thousand pounds to have that ring again. But at this point Henson has met with a serious check in his plans. Driven into a corner, he has resolved to make a clean breast of it to Lord Littimer. He procured the ring from his strong box and then he makes a discovery."

"Which is more than I have. Pray proceed."

"He discovers that he has not got the real Prince Rupert's ring."

Rawlins looked up with a slightly puzzled air.

"Will you kindly tell me what you mean?" he said.

"It was a forgery. Van Sneck made a copy from a mere description. That copy served its purpose with a vengeance, and is now at the bottom of the North Sea. I need not go into details, because it is a family secret, and does not concern our conversation at all. At that time the real ring came into Henson's possession, and he wanted a copy to hold over the head of an unfortunate lady whom he would have ruined before long. You told me just now that Van Sneck had fallen in love with Prince Rupert's ring and could hardly bear to part with it. He didn't."

"No? But how could he retain it?"

"Quite easily. The copy was quite faithful, but still it was a copy. But secretly Van Sneck makes a copy that would deceive everybody but an expert, and this he hands over to—"

"To Henson as the real ring," Rawlins cried, excitedly.

Chris smiled, a little pleased at her acumen.

"Precisely," she said. "I see that you are inclined to be of my opinion."

"Well, upon my word, I am," Rawlins confessed. "But I don't

HE TELLS THEM TO ASK THE I.O.F.

JOHN J. BURNS CURED BY
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Had Chronic Inflammation of
the Kidneys—Says His Brother
Foresters can Tell all About it.

Darnley, P.E.I., April 17—(Special)—John J. Burns, a prominent member of the I.O.F. here, whose cure of Chronic Inflammation of the Loins and Kidneys caused a sensation some time ago, reports that he is still in splendid health. "Yes," says Mr. Burns, "my cure is entirely satisfactory. I have had no trouble since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. They drove away the disease from which I suffered for eight years."

"No, I'll never forget Dodd's Kidney Pills. The doctor could not help me. I got so bad I could scarcely walk, sit or sleep. I was about to give up entirely when an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now I am in good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

If any one doubts Mr. Burns' story he simply refers them to his brother Foresters. They all know how he suffered and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

GREW TIRED OF STUDYING

SCHURMAN'S SON IS NOW A
LABORER.

President of Cornell Is Letting His
Son Cultivate a Taste for
Learning.

While President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University is enjoying the pleasures of travelling in Mexico and other southern countries with his wife and daughter, his eldest son, Robert Schurman, aged 19 years, is wielding a sledge in the blacksmith shops of the Gorton Bridge and Construction Company for seventy-five cents a day.

Privation has many times visited this young man in the last month since he was sent out in the world upon his mettle. He has been compelled to earn his bread by the strength of inexperienced arms.

When young Schurman entered the university of which his father is president he showed a marked abhorrence to spending his hours in grinding. He experienced difficulty with his studies during the first year, and last year his inefficiency in scholarship was more than ever evident.

THROWN ON THE ROCKS.

After the final examinations he found himself hopelessly conditioned. No helping hand was extended to him, and President Schurman decided to make an example of his own son. He was "busted" from the university, and suddenly found himself stranded upon the high rocks thrown upon his own resources.

Drifting helplessly about with only a small amount of money, he learned that work was to be obtained at Gorton, N.Y., and immediately hurried to make application for a position with the concern. Although somewhat experienced with machinery through his connection with the university, young Schurman knew nothing about the work laid unexpectedly at his door. He was necessarily put at the very bottom, and on a par with the most common workmen of the concern, using a sledge in the blacksmith shop and cleaning by hand "pig iron."

STICKS TO IT.

His associates found occasion often to find glaring faults with his attempts at work, but with a determination to master the first principles of the work he toiled more earnestly than ever.



A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes.

No Breakfast Table
complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.

WAR STORES AND FRAUD

BRITAIN WAS BUNCOED OUT
OF LARGE SUMS.

Jams Sold Under Weight—Ammunition Was Imperfectly
Made.

Losses, deficiencies, discrepancies, irregularities, these are not cheerful words in connection with the national accounts for British subjects, but they sum up the story of the South African war stores, told in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General upon the store accounts of the army issued recently. The first scandal revealed relates to jam. The story is best told in the Auditor-General's own words:

"It was noticed in the Durban supply account for July, 1903, that 337,704 pounds of jam had been written off, charged under the following circumstances: On the sale of surplus jam remaining on hand after the close of the war, the contractor who purchased it found that large quantities of tins contained only 12 ounces of jam; and as 1,350,816 of these tins were held on charge as containing one pound of jam each, it became necessary to write off the charge of 337,704 pounds, in respect of the short weight of four ounces in each tin. It was seen on reference to some of the contracts for purchase of jam that they included a provision that it should be supplied in tins containing one pound each.

AMOUNT OF LOSS.

"I, therefore, requested that information might be furnished as to the terms of the contracts in these cases, and as to the examination given to insure that full contract weights were delivered; also whether any other cases of short weight had been brought to notice, and, finally, whether the deficiency was investigated at the time by a court of inquiry and reported to the Treasury. To these inquiries, which were addressed to the War Office on April 26, 1904, I have, up to the present, received no reply. The item of 1,583 pounds shown on the list of losses, etc., of the account, represents this deficiency not at the purchase price of the jam, but at the rate at which the surplus jam was sold at Durban."

BAD AMMUNITION.

The Auditor-General's report is dated February 21, of the present year. His letter to the War Office of

Pleasant Dreams

come to those who drink PURE TEA like

Blue Ribbon

Avoid ordinary teas if you care for SOUND, SWEET SLEEP, and ask for the specially manufactured, carefully picked

BLUE RIBBON TEA. TRY THE RED LABEL.
ONLY ONE BEST TEA—BLUE RIBBON'S IT

A ROYAL BOOKLET.

The Grand Trunk Railway System are distributing a very handsome booklet descriptive of the Royal Muskoka Hotel, that is situated in Lake Rosseau, in the Muskoka Lakes, "Highlands of Ontario." The publication is one giving a full description of the attractions that may be found at this popular resort, handsomely illustrated with colored prints of lake and island scenery, the hotel itself, and many of the special features that may be found there. It is printed on fine enameled paper, bound in a cover giving the appearance of Morocco leather, with a picture of the hotel and surroundings on the same, and the crest of the hotel embossed in high relief. A glance through this booklet makes one long for the pleasure of Summer and outdoor life, and copies may be secured gratuitously by applying to any Grand Trunk ticket office.

Scotland is connected with Iceland by a submerged bank at a depth of 500 fathoms.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Tekio is a few degrees colder than London in January, and 15 degrees warmer in July.

BEST EXCURSION TO NEW YORK

Goes via Lackawanna, April 29th. \$9.00. Round Trip from Buffalo. \$9.00. Full particulars, A. Leadley, Toronto, or Fred P. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I got my husband to admit that he was a fool to-day." "How did you manage it?" "I showed him some letters he wrote me during our courtship."

In its initial stages a cold is a local ailment easily dealt with. But many neglect it and the result is often the development of distressing seizures of the bronchial tubes and lungs that render life miserable for the unhappy victim. As a first aid there is nothing in the handy medicine line so certain in curative results as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the far-famed remedy for colds and coughs.

Sciatica put him on crutches

Jas. Smith, dairymen, of Grimsby, Ont., writes: "My limbs were almost useless from sciatica and rheumatism, and, notwithstanding my esteem for physicians, I must give the credit where it belongs. I am a cured man to-day, and South American Rheumatic Cure must have all the credit. It's a marvel—34."

"I say, Maud," said Minnie, "did you see Mrs. Jinkles' new vase?" "Yes, isn't it perfectly horrid?" "I don't know yet. I haven't found out whether it is modern and perfectly horrid, or antique and perfectly lovely."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's friend

There is hardly anything so foolish as imagining that people are crazy to be reformed.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against in-

FOR SALE—640 ACRES, UNIMPROVED grain land, good soil, every acre is tillable, 2½ miles southwest of Craik, Assiniboina. Terms \$6.90 per acre, \$3.00 cash, balance 5 years at 6 p.c. O. A. Kohler, Hutchinson, Minn., U.S.A.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SANDY loam farms, near Waterford, Norfolk county; 97 and 50 acres; 30 acres grain; fair buildings; possession at once. R. S. Robinson, Waterford, Ont.

Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pulls ordinary stump in 1½ minutes to 1½ acres at a setting. Different sizes suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address



Mine Mfg. Co. 975 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

FOR LAMP OIL ECONOMY Sarnia USE Prime OIL White

No real need to buy the more expensive oils if GOOD BURNER is used and KEPT CLEAN.

If you want a BIG LIGHT—THREE OR FOUR GAS JETS IN ONE—

Queen
City
Oil
Lamp

The Choicest Oil Made is
PRATT'S ASTRAL

For Sale by Dealers.

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

CLEANING LADIES' . . .

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTRÉAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

OLDEST RESIDENCE.

The oldest inhabited residence in the United Kingdom is said to be Dunvegan Castle, in the Isle of Skye—the seat of the McLeods of McLeod—part of which dates from the ninth century, or a couple of hundred years before the conquest of England by William the Norman.

Iceland possesses a large number of trees, although it is only credited with having one. The climate and soil are by no means unfavorable to tree-growing, and evidence exists to show that Iceland was once covered with trees.

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

St. Petersburg occupies six large and many small islands at the

feeling of weariness, and perhaps an occasional headache, or a twinge of neuralgia or rheumatism. Perhaps you think the trouble will pass away—but it won't unless you drive it out of the system by putting the blood right with a health-giving tonic. And there is only one absolutely certain blood-renewing, nerve-restoring tonic—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands of grateful people have testified that these pills are the best of all spring medicines. They actually make new blood: they brace the nerves and strengthen every organ of the body. They make tired, depressed, ailing men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. N. Ferguson, Ashfield, N.S., says: "For the benefit it may be to others I take much pleasure in saying that I have found wonderful benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began taking them I was so badly run down that I could scarcely go about the house. I was also troubled with palpitation of the heart and weak spells, but the pills have fully restored me and I am now enjoying better health than I ever expected to have again."

If you want to be healthy in spring don't dose yourself with purgatives—they only weaken—they can't cure. Don't experiment with other so-called tonics. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once and see how quickly they will banish all spring ailments, and make you active and strong. Sold by all medicine-dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ATLANTIC WHALING.

Old Time Business Becoming Profitable Once More.

"Thar sh' blo-oowws!" The ancient call, trumpeted by leather-tongued from' cloud-aspiring "rows' nests," rings anew o'er all the time-honored "whalegrounds," says a Province-town (Mass.) dispatch to the New York Herald. "As of yore, the New England "copper-bottoms" come snoring homeward, bearing fat freight of "sperm" and ivory from far Southern seas. Again is profit accruing from a pursuit long deemed unrewarding, for the Phryster family has multiplied apace in recent years and sperm whaling is coming to its own again."

Some startlingly lucrative voyages have marked the progress of the business of late. The Morning Star, Canton, Sunbeam and others of the older ships have excelled their best previous records in point of phenomenally rich catches brought home to swell the bank accounts of owners and officers. Even the soundst of the schooner class have turned luck and the renewed spectacle of long whalers "boiling" here and there over all the track of sea from the Azores south of Walpole Bay, west coast of Africa, reminds us of the palmy days of the American whale fishery, when "spouts" were legion in all the Western ocean.

Take the case of the schooner Eleanor B. Conwell. That craft left Fayal, where she had landed her previous catch, early in October, 1903, to cruise south. The hurricane that swept the Azores October 9 caught her in its track and stripped her of all boats, etc., driving her to Cape Verde to repair. Obliged to proceed to St. Kitts, West Indies, to procure new boats and repair, she did not resume whaling until March, when she was listed north to the latter's ground. She found whales there, and in 27 days after sighting her first spout she was homeward bound, a full ship, reaching New Bedford June 23, with 400 barrels of sperm, and the decks still bearing traces of the last catch, the last whale having been taken only four days prior to arrival.

The bark Canton, whose 16-months' voyage, ending in Septem-

ber, total 112,070, 1903, indoor 71,728, outdoor 43,876, total 115,614; 1904, indoor 75,223, outdoor 42,613, total 117,836; 1905, indoor 77,64, outdoor 49,670; total 126,834. Number of vagrants relieved on the night of Friday in the week: 1902, men 886, women 181, children 15, total 1,082; 1903, men 1,069, women 176, children 7, total 1,252; 1904, men 1,052, women 172, children 3, total 1,227; 1905, men 926, women 216, children 3, total 1,139. Number of patients in fever and smallpox hospitals (not included in number of paupers): 1902, 4,831; 1903, 2,930; 1904, 2,454, 1905, 2,893. The population of London according to the census of 1901 was 4,536,541.

VALUABLE TO MOTHERS.

Baby's Own Tablets are for children of all ages—they are equally good for the new-born babe or the well-grown child. They will promptly cure colic, indigestion, constipation, teething troubles, diarrhoea, and simple fever. The Tablets break up colds, prevent croup, and promote healthy sleep. They are guaranteed not to contain a particle of opiate or any of the poisons found in so-called "soothing" medicines. Every mother who has used these Tablets speaks of them in the highest praise. Mrs. T. Timlick, Pittston, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the most satisfactory results. I can recommend them to all mothers as a remedy for teething and other troubles of childhood." You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GETTING RICH, BAD HABIT.

Millionaire Says Too Much Money Is a Nuisance.

N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, a millionaire against his will, told a Chicago audience these things about the rich and riches:

"Getting rich is merely a habit, a bad habit. Wealth is a menace to children and grandchildren who had no hand in its accumulation. There is no comfort in living in a mansion with half a dozen servants. I saw a \$20,000 mansion the other day, built from the proceeds of a cotton corner. It will give the owner no comfort and cost the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of cotton mill operatives."

"Try living with the poor. Hire a room for \$1.50 a week, and eat 10-cent breakfasts. It won't hurt you. The microbes of disease are no more likely to harm you there than in a steam-heated room, for which you pay \$3 and \$5 a day."

"I have ceased to take any dividends from our business. The employees all get dividends on their wages, amounting to from four to ten cents. This goes toward buying an interest in the business and paying for houses, excepting three-tenths of it which is devoting to philanthropies."

Mr. Nelson built the town of Leclaire, Ill., and there conducts a mammoth profit-sharing business with his 4,000 employees.

Murdered by whom?

"By whom? Why, by Reginald Henson, of course."

Just for a moment Chris felt as if all the world was slipping away under her feet.

"But how could he do it?" she asked.

"Quite easily. And throw all the blame on Mr. Steel. Look at the evidence he had ready to his hand against the latter. The changed cigar case would come near to hang a man. And Van Sneed was in the way. Steel goes out to meet you or some of your friends. All his household are in bed. As a novelist he comes and goes as he likes and nobody takes any heed. He goes and leaves his door on the latch. Any money it is the common latch they put on thousands of doors. Henson lets himself into the house and coolly waits Van Sneed's coming. The rest you can imagine."

Chris had no reply for a moment or two. Rawlins' suggestion had burst upon her like a bomb. And it was all so dreadfully, horribly probable. Henson could have done this thing with absolute impunity. It was impossible to imagine for a moment that David Steel was the criminal. Who else could it be, then, but Reginald Henson?

"I'm afraid this has come as a shock to you," Rawlins said, quietly.

"It has, indeed," said Chris. "And your reasoning is so dreadfully logical."

"Well, I may be wrong, after all," Rawlins suggested.

Chris shook her head doubtfully. She felt absolutely assured that Rawlins was right. But, then, Henson would hardly have run so terrible a risk for a little thing like that. He could easily have silenced Van Sneed by a specious promise or two. There must be another reason for—

It came to Chris in a moment. She saw the light quite plainly.

"Mr. Smith," she said, eagerly, "where did you first meet Henson and Van Sneed?"

"We first came together some eight years ago in Amsterdam."

"Would you mind telling me what your business was?"

"So far as I can recollect it was connected with some old silver—William and Mary and Queen Anne cups and jardinieres. We had made a bit of a find that we could authenticate, but we wanted a lot of the stuff, well-faked. You see, Van Sneed was an authority on that kind of thing, and we employed him to cut marks off small genuine things and attach them to spurious large ones. On the whole we made a very successful business of it for a long time."

"You found Van Sneed an excellent copyist. Did he ever copy anything for you?"

"No. But Henson employed him now and again. Van Sneed could construct a thing from a mere description. There was a ring he did for Henson—"

"Was that called Prince Rupert's ring, by any chance?"

"That was the name of the ring. Why?"

"We will come to that presently. Did you ever see Prince Rupert's ring?"

"Well, I did. It was in Amsterdam again about a year later than the time I mentioned just now. Henson brought the real ring for Van Sneed to copy. Van Sneed went into raptures over it. He said he had never seen anything of the kind so beautiful. He made a copy of the ring, which he handed back with the original to Henson."

Chris nodded. This pretty faithful copy of the ring was the one that Henson had used as a magnet to draw Lady Littimer's money and the same one that had found its way into Steel's possession. But Chris had another idea to follow up.

"You hinted to me just now that Henson was short of money," she said. "Do you mean to say he is in dire need of some large sum?"

"That's it," Rawlins replied. "I

expert, and this he hands over to—To Henson as the real ring," Rawlins cried, excitedly.

Chris smiled, a little pleased at her acumen.

"Precisely," she said. "I see that you are inclined to be of my opinion."

"Well, upon my word, I am," Rawlins confessed. "But I don't quite see why—"

"Please let me finish," Chris went on, excitedly. "Reginald Henson is driven back on his last trenches. He has to get the ring for Lord Littimer. He takes out the ring after all these years, never dreaming that Van Sneed would dare to play such a trick upon him, and finds out the forgery. Did you ever see that man when he is really angry?"

"He is not pretty then," Rawlins said.

"Pretty! He is murder personified. Kindly try to imagine his feelings when he discovers he has been deceived. Mind you, this is only a theory of mine, but I feel certain that it will prove correct. Henson's last hope is snatched away from him. But he does not go straight to Van Sneed and accuse him of his duplicity. He knows that Van Sneed stole the ring for sheer love of the gem, and that he would not dare to part with it. He assumes that the ring is in Van Sneed's possession. And when Van Sneed threatened to expose part of the business to Mr. Steel Henson makes no attempt to soothe him. Why? Because he sees a cunning way of getting back the ring. He himself lures Van Sneed to Mr. Steel's house, and there he almost murders him for the sake of the ring. Of course, he meant to kill Van Sneed in such a way that the blame could not possibly fall upon him."

"Can you prove that he knew anything about it?"

"I can prove that he knew who Van Sneed was at a time when the hospital people were doing their best to identify the man. And I know how fearfully uneasy he was when he got to know that some of us were aware who Van Sneed was. It has been a pretty tangle for a long time, but the skein is all coming out smoothly at last. And if we could get the ring which Henson forced by violence from Van Sneed—"

"Excuse me. He did nothing of the kind."

Chris looked up eagerly.

"Oh," she cried, "have you more to tell me, then?"

"Nothing authentic," Rawlins said; "merely surmise. Van Sneed is going to recover. If he does it will be hard for Henson, who ought to get away with his plunder at once. Why doesn't he go and blackmail Lord Littimer and sell him the ring and clear out of the country? He doesn't do so because the ring is not in his possession."

"Then you imagine that Van Sneed—"

"Still has the ring probably in his possession at the present moment. If you only knew where Van Sneed happened to be."

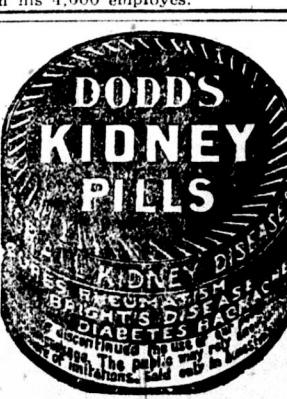
Chris rose to her feet with an excited cry.

"I do know," she exclaimed; "he is in the house where he was half murdered. And Mr. Steel shall know all this before he sleeps tonight."

(To be Continued.)

TURKISH PRINTING OFFICES.

All printing establishments in Turkey, according to a new law, may have only one door, and that opening on to the street. Windows must be covered with close-meshed wire-netting, so that no papers can be handed through. A statement must be made a year in advance of the amount of ink required, which will be supplied by the State. A specimen of everything printed is to be kept and must be shown at any time to a police inspector on pain of a fine.



workmen of the concern, using a sledge in the blacksmith shop and cleaning by hand "pig iron."

STICKS TO IT.

His associates found occasion often to find glaring faults with his attempts at work, but with a determination to master the first principles of the work he toiled more earnestly than ever. His natural spirit of friendliness won for him friends among both sexes in the little town where he chose to settle, and these friends have more than once indirectly become acquainted with his unusual financial position. He never complained.

President Schurman, convinced that more than ordinary measures must be adopted to give to his son an understanding of the educational advantages at his disposal, first counseled, then ordered the young man to attend his studies, and, failing in both attempts, put him upon his own responsibility.

Young Schurman is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. He was prominent in class politics.

JAPS KEEP NO ANIMALS.

Japan is a land without domestic animals. It is this circumstance which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows, there are but few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of foreigners. The carts in the city streets are pulled and pushed by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men. There are but few dogs, there are no sheep, and wool is not used in clothing, silk and cotton being the staples. There are no pigs—pork is an unknown article of diet—there are no goats, or mules, or donkeys. Wild animals there are, however, and in particular bears of enormous size.

"I heard your wife was on a lecturing tour. How long has she been lecturing?" "Ever since we were married!"

DOES THE BABY THRIVE?

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs SCOTT'S EMULSION. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

Scott's Emulsion

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will bring the desired result. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

shown on the list of losses, etc., of the account, represents this deficiency not at the purchase price of the jam, but at the rate at which the surplus jam was sold at Durban."

BAD AMMUNITION.

The Auditor-General's report is dated February 21, of the present year. His letter to the War Office of last April has therefore remained unanswered for almost a year. Next there is a little miscalculation in the matter of suits. The number provided under the demobilization arrangements was greatly in excess of the requirements owing to the "difficulty of forecasting." Some of them were sold to the troops at a loss which has not yet been estimated. Twenty thousand were sold by tender at a loss of £7,000. Then again, 50,000,000 rounds of ammunition, "imperfect and doubtful," were brought back from South Africa for field practice. The War Office expended 13,000,000 rounds in this way, and found it "unsatisfactory and sometimes dangerous." They decided to make 28,000,000 rounds. Up to the present, however, according to the Auditor-General, only a small number of cartridges have been converted, and some doubt has been expressed as to the practicability of remaking the ammunition at a reasonable cost. He has asked whether any further decision on this subject has been arrived at, and also whether the War Office has taken any action in regard to the question of an improved system of packing ammunition, but without receiving any reply.

WORSE BOOKKEEPING.

The system of bookkeeping in the Bloemfontein Ordnance Department is next mentioned. In numerous instances the total quantities recorded on the issue of the ledger exceeded those on the receipt side. It appears also that the bulk of the stores at the Bloemfontein depot are still sheltered in tents, or lie in the open, and that, according to the Auditor-General, "the consequent wastage is serious." At the Durban base supply department, various boards ordered during 1902 and 1903 the destruction of supplies—mostly meat, bacon, and vegetables—of the value of 203,027 pounds. The cause given is "deterioration hastened by the want of proper storage—circumstance beyond the control of the officers at the depot." Rations to the value of £225,000 in all were destroyed in South Africa. As they were "subjected to exceptional treatment, it was not, as a rule, possible to recover a part of their value from the contractors."

A Woolwich arsenal stock-taking in 1902 disclosed "large discrepancies." These stock-takings were ordered, the results of which have not yet been communicated to the Auditor-General's Department. It is promised that "the matter will not be lost sight of."

TEACUP PHILOSOPHY.

An expert is a man who does not get confused when cross-examined.

A fault which humbles a man is of more use to him than a good action which puffs him up with pride.

The young lady who is receiving attention from a young man will do well to inquire if his mother gets any.

It is better to right your wrongs while they are young and tender than to nurse them until they are old and tough.

Every man thinks every other man has his price.

He who takes good care of the days need give himself no worry over the year.

A woman cannot understand why her husband has to work so hard to make both ends meet, when he is so much cleverer than other men.

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND

There is hardly anything so foolish as imagining that people are crazy to be reformed.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

He—"So you are in the habit of talking to yourself." She—"Yes. You see, I've got to tell somebody, and if I tell it to myself I'm sure that it won't get any farther."

They Are Not Violent in Action.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good, as their use produces impotent chills, and it persists in them to injure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

Him—"Yes, he's an artist, a musician, and a poet." He—"Is he? Poor fellow! I had no idea that he was so poverty-stricken as all that."

Strong words by a New York Specialist.—"After years of testing and comparison I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the quickest, safest, and surest known to medical science. I use it in my own practice. It relieves the most acute forms of heart ailment inside of thirty minutes and never fails."

—35—

First Fly—"What makes you so disgruntled?" Second Fly—"Here I've been biting a billiard ball by mistake for the last ten minutes."

An End to Bilious Headaches.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

"Yours is rather a discouraging profession, is it not?" someone asked the man who hopes to make an airship. "No," replied the latter; "things are always looking up with us, even if we rarely get there!"

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria. Riverdale, MRS. REUBEN RAKER.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will promote growth of hair.

MRS. CHAS ANDERSON.

Stanley, P. E. I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.

MATTHIAS FOLEY.

Oil City, Ont.

NOT BEAUTIFUL.

A mother was overheard telling her little boy that if he continued being naughty she would die and never come back any more. With the incency of babyhood, he threw his arms about his mother's neck and promised to be good. He would not have been a natural child if he had not forgotten all about it, as he did in a few moments, and this time the mother closed her eyes and feigned the death-like sleep. The little one made every effort to arouse his mother, and again repeated his promise of being good. At this she opened her eyes, and the pleasure of the child knew no bounds. Many mothers have done the same thing; but it is not beautiful to act a lie.

with trees.

The never failing medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

St. Petersburg occupies six large and many small islands at the mouth of the Neva.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their child sothers with teething. It soothes the child sothers that always pain, cures windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 22-04

"All things come to him who waits." "Yes, and when they come he finds that they weren't worth waiting for!"

Kidney Cry.—Pain in the back is the cry of the kidneys for help. To neglect the call is to deliver the body over to a disease cruel, ruthless, and finally life-destroying. South American Kidney Cure has power akin to miraculous in helping the needy kidneys out of the mire of disease. It relieves in six hours.—38

The largest island in the world is New Guinea. 306,000 square miles; Great Britain is 83,826 square miles.

Mother Graves' Womn Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

The deepest sounding yet made in the oceans is the Aldrich Deep, to the east of New Zealand. Here the sea is 30,930 feet deep.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Recent travellers in Tibet have noticed that while the effects of rarefied air are severely felt at altitudes of between 14,000 and 16,000 feet, on going yet higher all disagreeable sensations pass off.

Running Sores. the outcome of neglect, or bad blood, have a never-failing balm in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Will heal the most stubborn sores. Soothes irritation almost instantly after first application. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. It cures piles in 3 to 5 nights. 35 cents.—39

The sea in the North Polar Basin consists of two different kinds of water—an upper layer of low temperature and not very salt, and a lower layer of a relatively high temperature and extremely saline.

As the Oil Rubs In, the Pain Rubs Out. Applied to the seat of a pain in any part of the body the skin absorbs the soothing liniment under brisk friction and the patient obtains almost instant relief. The electric results of the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil have surprised many who were unacquainted with its qualities, and once known it will not be rejected. Try it.

The "Walled Cities" of China are well named, for the majority are surrounded by walls 30 to 40 feet in height, and from 16 to 30 feet in breadth. The City of Hsian-fu is surrounded by a wall 16 miles in circumference.

When the little folks take colds and coughs, don't neglect them and let them strain the tender membranes of their lungs. Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It will cure them quickly and strengthen their lungs. It is pleasant to take. Prices, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00. 306

THE RUSSIANS RETIRED

Decided Advance of the Japanese Extreme Right.

RUSSIANS RETREAT.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Army headquarters reports the occupation of Yingen-Cheng, thirty-five miles north of Hing-King, and of Pachatsu on the Hailung Road, by two co-operating columns. The Russians retired in much confusion. This movement marks the first decided advance of the Japanese extreme right, which has hitherto been much behind the western columns. The report made by Gen. Linevitch of a Cossack raid on the railway near Kaiyuan is not confirmed.

A despatch from Seoul states that on Wednesday last thirty Cossacks appeared near Yingpau, but were immediately repulsed by the Japanese telegraphers stationed there.

IMPORTANT FIGHT SOON.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—A private despatch from Gunzuling says that a large Japanese force is heading towards Kirin beyond the reach of the Russian outposts. A large body of Manchurian bandits is moving north beyond the range of the Russian right.

The Japanese are driving the villagers into the Russian lines, causing great confusion. An important engagement is expected in a few days.

OYAMA NOT YET READY.

A despatch from Hua-Shu Pass says:—The expected Japanese turning movement is not developing, but preparations, it is understood, continue. Reinforcements, food and ammunition are being brought up from New-Chwang. The Japanese outposts extend thirty miles on either side of the railroad.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

A despatch from Washington says:—Information has reached here, through Europe, that the Japanese navy has within the last few days commissioned ten new destroyers, built in Japanese ship-yards. It is believed that within six weeks 25 additional destroyers, under rush orders, will be put in commission.

Three hundred and eighty-one mines, planted by the Japanese in front of Port Arthur, have been taken up and planted elsewhere.

ARMIES IN TOUCH.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is reported that the main force of the Russians, which retired in the direction of Hsingking, has reached Kirin. The rear-guard, which is estimated at 12,000 men, continues in the vicinity of Harlungcheng, closely in touch with the Japanese vanguard. The main force, which retired from Kaiyuan, over the Kirin road, is reported at Kirin, with a rear-guard of eight thousand men at Itsuchow, Haklusu and Atsulipao keeping in touch with the Japanese forces.

Changchen is evidently the rallying point of the Changtu and Fakumen forces. Although a force, estimated at thirteen thousand men, has been detailed to occupy Fenchu, and three thousand men to hold Pamienchen, the latter force seems assigned to check and retard the Japanese advance.

The following official announcement was made on Friday:—“Our force advancing eastward via Fushun and Hailung road encountered and defeated the enemy on the morning of the 12th at Erhoulu, seven miles east of Yingpan. The enemy's strength was one regiment of in-

Field-Marshal Oyama plans to capture Vladivostock before the Russian fleet, or any part of it, can reach that port. This information has been received here through trustworthy channels. For the Japanese the capture of Vladivostock would be a trump card. The thawing of the soil and the muddiness of the roads is a factor now working heavily against them. But if they succeed they will have checkmated a possible Russian move—the assemblage of a part of their fleets at this strong base, and subsequent harassment of Japanese shipping and raids on transports.

In laying out their strategy the Japanese have tried to foresee all possible contingencies. Among these is the chance that Rojestvensky may be able with a part of his fleet to escape Togo's ships and make his way to Vladivostock. Even if there should be a pitched battle between the squadrons and the Japanese were decidedly the victors in the engagement, a considerable number of Russian ships might make their way to the naval base, and, by strengthening the defence there, make it a much harder nut to crack afterward. If the land forces of Japan can capture Vladivostock during the coming three or four weeks, or before the survivors of Rojestvensky's fleet can get there, a great point will have been scored.

The Japanese believe they can take Vladivostock during the coming month. Almost any time now may come news of the arrival of Gen. Kawamura's army before the city. It is well known that Oyama is making a flank movement in force toward Kirin and to the eastward thereof. This force is supporting Kawamura, who should now be near the city.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says a report is published that the Government intends to shortly float another loan of 250,000,000 roubles (\$125,000,000). It is reported that the former loan has not yet been fully subscribed for.

UPRISING ON MAY 1.

Russian Revolutionists Expected to Take Advantage.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—Developments all point to a crisis in the present agitation among the workmen of the cities and the peasants in the country on May Day, and appeals are pouring in from all quarters of Russia for military protection. The St. Petersburg workmen are preparing for a great demonstration. Arms and bombs in large quantities have been smuggled in, and bloodshed on a large scale is feared. Wealthy persons who ordinarily go to villas on the islands of the Neva or to neighboring country places, this year are going abroad. The Government has taken few special measures to meet the situation, evidently relying on the troops to guard the capital. The latter are extremely active. All the prominent agitators are being arrested or have already been sent back to the villages from which they originally came. The prisons are filled to overflowing.

There have been fresh disputes between the workmen and the managers of the Putiloff, Baltic and Novaki

THE WORLD'S MARKETS ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

WHAT OUR LEGISLATORS ARE DOING AT TORONTO.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Lucas intends asking:—Has the Government considered the question of the right or power of the province to acquire the ownership or control of long-distance telephone lines within the province, or consider the advisability of establishing provincial long-distance lines? If so, will legislation on the subject, or legislation to facilitate local municipalities establishing, acquiring or controlling local telephone systems be introduced during the present session? Has there been any communication with the Dominion Government with a view to joint legislative action in acquiring or establishing telephone lines or controlling the exchange of business between different companies?

Mr. Lucas will also apply for an order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence between the Government with respect to: (1) Any decisions made by the Public school inspector for North Wellington in reference to school matters in his inspectorate from the 1st day of July, 1901, to date. (2) Appeal from any such decisions to the Minister of Education. (3) Any litigation in connection with such decisions or appeals, or payment of any costs incurred in connection therewith, and for a return of all awards or decisions made by the Minister of Education or any official of the department in respect to such appeals, and for a statement showing in detail any sums of money paid by the Government in respect to any such litigation arising out of above matters, to whom and when paid, and on what account.

Mr. Hodgins has given notice of a bill to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903.

FIREMEN'S REQUEST.

A deputation from the Provincial Volunteer Firemen's Association asked the Government to pass a bill providing that fire insurance agents in every city, town or village, except where a regular fire department is maintained out of the municipal rates, but where there is a volunteer or partly paid fire organization, shall pay two per cent. on all insurance premiums collected to the municipality. The money to go to the volunteer or partly paid fire organization.

NEW MINING DIVISION.

An order in Council has been passed creating the “Temiskaming Mining Division,” which takes in the territory where the rich silver cobalt ores have been discovered, and a considerable area to the north. The head office of the division will be at Haileybury, with Mr. George T. Smith of Mattawa as inspector in charge, with a salary of \$1,400. The regulations to be enforced in the new division are practically the same as those in the Michipicoten division, with certain modifications on account of a large part of the district being subdivided into town lots. Parties prospecting in the division must have a license, costing \$10.

The district is bounded on the east by Lake Temiskaming and the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec as far north as Lake Abitibi. Thence the line runs to a point eight miles north of the outlet of the Abitibi River, due west to the Nipissing-Algonia boundary line, thence south on the boundary line, diverging east to the Trout Lake, thence along the great northern bend of the Montreal River, following the river to the southern boundary of the township of Coleman. It then runs along the eastern boundary of the timber limit of Lumsden & Booth, thence along the 3rd and 4th concessions of Lorraine township to Lake Temiskaming.

FOUR BILLS PASSED.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, April 18—Wheat—No. 2 white and red are quoted at \$1.04 to \$1.05 outside. No. 2 goose quoted at 85 to 86c east. Manitoba wheat steady, with No. 1 Northern quoted at 99c, lake ports, at opening of navigation. No. 2 Northern at 96c, and No. 3 Northern at 90c. Oats—No. 2 white quoted outside at 41c, and No. 1 at 42c to 43c here; No. 2 quoted at 44c on track here.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 46 to 47c middle freights; No. 3 extra at 45c, No. 3 at 48c middle freights.

Peas—The market is steady, with dealers quoting 68 to 69c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 47c and mixed at 47c west, guaranteed sound. American No. 3 yellow, 55c, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 54c.

Rye—No. 2 is nominal at 69 to 70c at outside points.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted outside at 50 to 60c.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.45 in buyers' sacks east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls., \$4.90 to \$5. Manitoba flour unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60; No. 2 patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40, and strong bakers', \$5.10 to \$5.20, on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—at outside points bran is quoted at \$17, and shorts at \$18 to \$19. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$19; and shorts at \$21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, \$2.50 per bbl.; cooking apples, \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Primes sell in small lots at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and hand-picked at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at \$6.50 to \$7.

Straw—The market is unchanged, with car lots quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario are quoted at 55 to 60c per bag, on track, according to the quality, and jobbing lots at 70 to 75c for the best stock.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; hens, 10 to 11c; ducks, 11 to 12c per lb; geese, 10 to 12c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 16 to 17c per lb.; do., scalded, 12 to 18c per lb.

Eggs—Case lots are quoted at 14 to 14½ per dozen.

Cheese—The market is firm on small stocks. Large cheese are selling at 11c, and twins at 12c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls are quoted at 22 to 23c per lb.; large rolls are 20 to 21c; tubs, 19 to 20c, and low grades at 16 to 18c. Creamery prints, 25 to 26c per lb., and solids at 24c.

Eggs—Case lots are quoted at 14 to 14½ per dozen.

Cheese—The market is firm on small stocks. Large cheese are selling at 11c, and twins at 12c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots quoted at \$8.25 to \$8.40 on track. We quote bacon, long clear, 9½ to 9¾ per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15.50; short cut, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; heavy, 12½c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 9c; tubs, 9½c; pails, 9½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

TRADE CENTRES.

vance.

The following official announcement was made on Friday:—"Our force advancing eastward via Fushun and Hailung road encountered and defeated the enemy on the morning of the 12th at Erhoulu, seven miles east of Yingpan. The enemy's strength was one regiment of infantry, six squadrons of cavalry and four guns. Our force then occupied Tsangshih, about 19 miles west of Yingpan. The enemy in retreating toward Hailung fought at every step.

"The enemy on the Kirin road has gradually retreated since the 11th, a portion of this force still remaining to bar the passage of the Yushu River."

"No change has occurred in the Changtu or Fahkmen districts except occasional cavalry skirmishes."

A despatch from Gen. Linevitch, dated April 13, to Emperor Nicholas, says:—"Our cavalry April 9th destroyed the railroad and wires near Yakutzu, and between Kalyuan and Changtu, and April 10 the cavalry cut the telegraph line near Kalyuan."

100,000 AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

A despatch from Tokio says:—"It is reported here that the Russians are continually reinforcing the garrison at Vladivostock, and that the work of strengthening the fortress is progressing constantly. It is said that the plans of the Russians contemplate a garrison numbering 100,000 men with 500 guns. Many additional batteries, redoubts, barriers and pits are in course of construction and enormous amounts of ammunition are being accumulated. The Russians, it is said, hope to so equip the fortress that it will be capable of withstanding a siege."

VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—"There is an embargo on news from Vladivostock concerning the Russian cruisers Rossia, Gromoboi, and Bogatyr, and it is supposed, though the Admiralty does not confirm the supposition, that they have put to sea to effect a diversion and prevent mine-laying. Considerable irritation is manifested in naval circles at the activity of British ships in Chinese waters, which are reported to be steaming from Hong Kong to Singapore, and their action is attributed to a desire to keep in touch with the Russian squadron and report its movements to the world at large and to great Britain's ally in particular, as happened in the case of the British armored cruiser Sutlej, which arrived at Singapore, Straits Settlement, yesterday, and reported having passed the Russian second Pacific squadron at daylight, April 11, steaming north."

STOESSEL CONDEMNED.

A despatch from Cracow says:—"According to a newspaper here, the commission appointed to enquire into the surrender of Port Arthur has condemned Gen. Stoessel, who surrendered the fortress, to be shot. The sentence is a formality, it not being intended to execute it."

READY TO RENEW BATTLE.

A despatch from Paris says:—"Captain Rode telegraphs to the Matin that he has been the guest of Gen. Kaulbars, commander of the second Manchurian army, at the Russian front. His observations showed that the Russian army had been reinforced and is prepared to renew the battle. The troops manoeuvre daily in battle formation."

The Japanese cavalry advance guard, the despatch adds, is barely ten miles away, and frequently cavalry skirmishes take place. The prisoners captured have sabre cuts on their heads, showing hand-to-hand skirmishes."

WILL CAPTURE VLADIVOSTOCK.

A despatch from Washington says:

tremely active. All the prominent agitators are being arrested or have already been sent back to the villages from which they originally came. The prisons are filled to overflowing.

There have been fresh disputes between the workmen and the managers of the Putiloff, Baltic, and Nevski works, and between the employees and the management of the Government cartridge factory. At the latter place the men refuse to continue any longer to devote any portion of their pay to assist in the support of families of the soldiers at the front, claiming that the money is used to prosecute the war to which they are opposed.

The news received from the interior is alarming, and especially from the Baltic provinces, where the entire population is in a state of intense excitement. The cities are being flooded with revolutionary proclamations calling on the people to rise on May Day. The criminal classes are taking advantage of the situation to pillage and plunder, while in the country the landlords are powerless to cope with the peasants, and demand the stationing of troops at every station.

From Dunaburg, Government of Vitebsk, come reports that the Jews are in a state of panic over the circulation of proclamations similar to those which preceded the outbreaks at Kishineff and Gomel.

At Ekatorinoslav (south Russia) three revolutionists who were surrounded by police fought their way to liberty, killing or wounding several of the latter.

A despatch from Kars (Trans-Caucasia) says that the employees of the Trans-Caucasian Railroad are on strike, and that one hundred miles of the track has been damaged.

MASSACRES ARE FEARED

Russian Authorities See Shadows of Coming Tragedy.

A London despatch says: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that well grounded fears are entertained by the public authorities and private citizens that the anarchy which now prevails throughout the empire may shortly culminate in a series of sanguinary massacres. Dark shadows of this tragedy are already falling and exerting a paralyzing influence. Owing to the threatening outlook troops that are needed by Gen. Linevitch are kept back, the Agrarian Reform Commissions have been dissolved, every kind of meeting has been forbidden, and plain writing and speaking are severely punished, while industrial and commercial enterprise is numbed. How profoundly the Government believes in forthcoming troubles may be inferred from the circumstances that already sixteen recently mobilized regiments of Cossacks, whose departure was countermanded, have been disturbed in districts in which the troubles are expected to be most serious and in the industrial centres of Riga, Libau, Dvinsk, Yazovva and Kazan.

The correspondent cites further indications that the internal conditions are most gloomy. He intimates that May day is likely to see an outbreak of extensive riots. He says that bombs are being manufactured in large quantities in St. Petersburg and the provinces.

CHIEF'S DAUGHTER BURNED.

Seven-year-old Child Perishes Near Caledonia.

A despatch from Caledonia says: The 7-year-old daughter of Chief Simon Bumerry, of the Six Nation Indians, was burned to death on the reserve near here on Thursday. She had been sent to burn down some old grass by her father, and her clothes caught fire.

medium, 13 to 13½c; heavy, 12½c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—Tierses, 9c; tubs, 9½c; pails, 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 18.—No. 2 oats are quoted at 45½ to 46c in store, and No. 3 at 44½ to 45c, and Peterborough at 42½c on track. No. 2 peats are quoted at 76c afloat May. Flour-Manitoba patents, \$5.60 to \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.30 to \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80 in wood; choice 90 per cent. peats, \$5.50 to \$5.60 in wood, and 25c per bbl. less in shippers new bags; straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.55, and 25 to 50c extra in wood. Rolled oats—\$2.10 to \$2.12½ per bag of 90 lbs. \$4.45 to \$4.50 in bbls. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17.50 to \$18.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$20 to \$21. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bush.; \$1.25 to \$1.27½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut \$16.50 to \$17; American cut clear fat back, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9 to \$9.25; mixed, \$6.25; select, \$6.50 to \$6.65 off cars. Cheese—Ontario Full white and colored, 12 to 12½c. Eggs—New laid, 15c. Butter—Finest creamery, 24c; roll butter, 22 to 23c in baskets.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.11; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 to \$1.08; July, 87½c bid. Rye—No. 1 83c asked. Barley—No. 2, 51c; sample, 40 to 50c. Corn—No. 3, 48 to 48½c; May, 48½c.

Duluth, Minn., April 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.03; No. 2 Northern, 97c to \$1.00½; May, \$1.04; July, \$1.01; Sept., 83½c.

Minneapolis, April 18.—Wheat—May, \$1.07; July, \$1.02½; No. 1 hard, \$1.14; No. 1 Northern, \$1.11, No. 2, \$1.04. Flour—First patents, \$5.85 to \$5.95; second do., \$5.65 to \$5.75; first clears, \$4.25 to \$4.35; second do., \$2.85 to \$2.95; bran in bulk, \$13.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, April 18.—The following was the range of quotations:—

Exporters'.

Export steers, choice ..	\$5.40	\$5.75
Do., medium	4.80	5.35
Do., bulls	4.00	4.50

Butchers' Cattle.

Butchers' cattle, picked ..	4.85	5.10
Do., choice	4.40	4.80
Do., fair to good	4.20	4.35
Do., medium	3.85	4.15
Do., common	3.35	3.75
Do., cows, good	3.75	4.25
Do., medium	3.00	3.30
Do., bulls	0.00	3.25
Do., canners	0.00	2.50

Feeder and Stockers.

Feeders, short-keeps, 1-100 to 1,200 lbs. ..	4.35	5.25
Do., 850 to 1,050 lbs. ..	4.00	4.75

Stockers, 500-900 lbs. ..	3.25	4.25
---------------------------	------	------

Sheep and Lambs.

Export ewes, per cwt. ..	4.75	5.50
Do., bucks, per cwt. ..	3.75	4.35

Butchers' sheep, p. cwt. ..	4.00	5.00
-----------------------------	------	------

Yearlings, ewes and wethers, cwt. ..	7.25	7.75
--------------------------------------	------	------

Grain-fed bucks	6.50	7.00
-----------------------	------	------

Lambs, barnyards, per cwt. ..	5.50	6.00
-------------------------------	------	------

Do., spring, each	3.00	6.00
-------------------------	------	------

Calves, per cwt.	3.50	5.50
------------------------	------	------

Do., each	2.00	8.00
-----------------	------	------

Hogs.

Hogs, select, 160 to 200 lbs. ..		
----------------------------------	--	--

off cars	\$6.25	
----------------	--------	--

Do., fats, off cars	6.00	
---------------------------	------	--

Do., lights off cars	6.00	
----------------------------	------	--

A combination of iron and steel manufacturers of Great Britain, Germany, France and other European countries is being organized.

River, following the river to the southern boundary of the township of Coleman. It then runs along the eastern boundary of the timber limit of Lumsden & Booth, thence along the 3rd and 4th concessions of Lorain township to Lake Temiskaming.

FOUR BILLS PASSED.

Grimbsby's bill confirming water works by-laws went through the Private Bills Committee after brief discussion.

No opposition was offered to the bill confirming agreements between London and its street railway.

Brampton asked confirmation of by-laws granting a loan to the Copeland-Chatterson Co., which is locating there. The by-law, which was voted on had to be amended by the Council for satisfactory reasons and hence the Legislature's sanction is asked. The bill passed pending proof that all conditions of the act were complied with.

Stratford Y.M.C.A. must pay taxes on local improvements. The by-law confirming incorporation and granting exemptions was amended to this extent.

RINGS STOLEN.

Mysterious and Skilful Robbery in Winnipeg.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—A mysterious jewel robbery occurred here about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when Main Street is most crowded. It appears that about this time a large number of customers came into the D. R. Dingwall Company's shop, and, although there were four clerks present, they could not attend to all the patrons. About 15 minutes after the crowd diminished in the shop one of the assistants went to the ring showcase near the window and was astounded to find that a tray of valuable rings had been abstracted. The case in question was being repaired, and had had a temporary door put on it nearest the window, pending a permanent glass slide, and it was through this opening the thief skilfully slipped the tray. The contents consisted of a dozen fine rings, set with diamonds mostly, and ranging in value from \$100 to \$700, the total value being about \$3,000. No arrests have been made, as not the slightest clue to the thief has been obtained.

GOOD PRICES ASSURED.

Farm Products in Demand in Great Britain.

A despatch from Montreal says: R. M. Ballantyne, the Canadian manager for Lovell & Christmas, produce exporters, on his return from his annual visit to Great Britain, speaks well of the outlook for Canadian farm products in the old country markets this year. He says:—"As far as the cheese, butter and meat markets are concerned, the feeling in England at present is certainly a good deal better than it was a year ago. Present conditions and outlook should be very satisfactory to the Canadian farmer, because it is generally felt in England that, owing to the high prices that have prevailed for cheese during the past few months, even higher prices should prevail during the coming season. If anything, it is feared that prices may even go too high. This makes it certain that the Canadian farmer may always be sure of getting good prices for his output."

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

Two Towns Destroyed With Great Loss of Life.

A despatch to the London Standard from Lucknow says it is reported that a fresh earthquake has wrecked Sultanpur and Kulu, occasioning great loss of life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. Porter's bill to amend the Criminal Code with respect to appeals from certain summary convictions was given a second reading. The amendment makes it necessary to have witness fees paid or tendered, before a witness can be arrested for failure to attend court. The bill also provides a quick and cheap means of appeal from a magistrate's conviction, by making it lie to the nearest Division Court, instead of the Court of General Sessions.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

The following bills were read a third time:

Respecting the Great Northern Railway of Canada.—Mr. Schell (Oxford.)

Respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.—Mr. Lamont.

Respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.—Mr. Zimmerman.

For the relief of James Arthur Pryor.—Mr. Calvert.

Respecting the Board of the Presbyterian College of Halifax.—Mr. Sinclair.

Respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company.—Mr. Calvert.

Respecting the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company.—Mr. Calvert.

Respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.—Mr. Lamont.

To incorporate the Saskatchewan Bridge Company.—Mr. Scott.

EXCLUDE JAPANESE.

Consul-General Nosse waited upon the Prime Minister and complained of the bill passed by the British Columbia Legislature on Friday which is intended to exclude Japanese from that Province. Mr. Nosse stated subsequently that Sir Wilfrid gave him assurances that the bill would be disallowed.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate gave the third reading to a bill respecting the Guelph & Georgian Bay Railway Company, and to a measure incorporating the Owen Sound & Meaford Railway Company. The Ottawa Electric Company's bill was read a second time and referred to the Railway Committee. Senator Edwards' resolution in favor of Government action to check the spread of tuberculosis was adopted, and Hon. R. W. Scott thanked the mover very highly for having brought the matter forward.

BEST KIND OF STABLE.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, addressed the Agriculture Committee on live stock matters. He devoted most of his time to advice as to how to build the best kind of a stable. He advised careful attention to cleanliness, light, warmth and ventilation. Blanketing of horses in the stable was recommended as a protection and saving in grooming. As a ration of hay, Mr. Grisdale recommended one pound of hay for each one hundred pounds the horse weighs, for each meal.

MR. SMART'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Taylor was informed by Sir Wilfrid that Mr. E. E. Cory was the present Deputy Minister of the Interior. Mr. J. A. Smart had resigned in December last, and had not been superannuated. There was no reason on record for his resignation. He had subsequently been employed by the Department of the Interior to do some special work at \$10 a day.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

According to a return brought down there has been expended on railways and canals since July 1, 1873 for constructing, equipping and subsiding up to Feb. 1, of the present year, the following sums:

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Galt's tax rate has been fixed at 22 mills.

The Canadian Railway department are calling for tenders for 25,000 tons more of steel rails.

The Ottawa & New York Railway Company have moved their shops from Santa Clara, N.Y., to Ottawa.

It is said the Government have practically decided to assume control of Montreal harbor and take over the debt.

The Hamilton branch of the Retail Merchants' Association has endorsed the proposed legislation abolishing trading stamps.

William H. Perry, formerly teller of the defunct bank of Yarmouth, has been arrested, he being alleged to be short in his cash.

While taking home a heavy land roller, Thomas Bowles, of Hartney, Man., fell from the seat in front and was instantly killed.

The G.T.R. will be double tracked from London to Sarnia this summer.

Robert Quick, who strangled his brother near Stratford, has been declared insane by the courts.

A stranger passed a counterfeit Molsons Bank bill on the Grand Trunk ticket agent at Chatham.

A Hamilton firm has placed an order with the Caledon Shipbuilding Company of Dundee for a 3,000-ton steamer.

A proclamation has been issued declaring sheep scab exists in townships in Middlesex, Lambton and Kent.

Hamilton City Council will petition the Legislature for power to issue debentures for \$100,000, of which \$80,000 will be taken to pay the city debt and \$20,000 to extend water mains and services.

Hereafter foreign whalers and sealers operating in Hudson's Bay will be under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Marine Department, and not under the Mounted Police, heretofore.

FOREIGN.

Russia is to negotiate another loan of 250,000,000 roubles.

Mont Pelée is in a state of incipient eruption.

A French cruiser has been sent to Newfoundland to protect the rights of French fishermen there.

Prices of beef are higher in every important market in the United States.

At the convention of the National Council of Women in Washington, Miss Susan B. Anthony spoke in favor of divorce.

The greater portion of the business section of Springdale, Me., was swept away by fire on Friday.

To renovate oil paintings, peel a potato and halve it. Rub over the painting with the flat side. Cut a new surface each time the moisture is exhausted. Sponge afterward with clean tepid water and allow to dry.

The Canadian agent in Mexico says Canadian winter apples, carefully selected and packed, will find a good market there.

THE CHILDREN ESCAPED

Fire Occurs in the Sunnyside Orphanage, Toronto.

A Toronto despatch says: Two hundred children at the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside, had a narrow escape from death on Saturday night as they will probably ever have again, and escape. At 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in the north wing of the building in a clothes press. Electric wires are known to have caused the fire. An

MURDER AT PENETANG

Alexis Desroches Kills His Wife and Daughter.

A Penetanguishene despatch says: "I was jealous, and they abused me and started to kick me on Wednesday night outside our house. So I hit my wife on the head with an axe, and when Annie, the little girl, screamed, I hit her too. I killed them both and then stabbed them with my pocket knife to make sure of the job. Then I stripped their clothes from them and hid their bodies in the cellar beneath the house."

That, in bold, gruesome outline, is the confession made by Alexander Desroches at the coroner's inquest held here on Thursday afternoon to investigate the terribly brutal murder of Mrs. Desroches and her 13-year-old daughter Annie, at their house, a squalid-looking structure, near the railroad track, at the west end of the town, on Wednesday night at 8.30.

Desroches, who is a French-Canadian of about 35 years old, assigns no cause for the deed, beyond the fact that he was angry and jealous. Desroches told his story to the coroner's jury coolly and quietly, and showed no trace of insanity. He has always borne a fairly good character in the neighborhood, and has never been convicted before of any criminal offence. There are no traces of insanity in his family, which includes a number of well-to-do people in Tiny Township, near this town. He has, however, been always regarded as being a little "soft" mentally. The murdered woman, whom he married some four years ago, had eight children before marriage, and her name was Mrs. Margaret Priske.

THE MURDERER'S STATEMENT.

His sworn statement, as made to Crown Attorney J. R. Cotter, of

Barrie, and the jury is substantially as follows:

"I am the husband of the murdered woman, Maggie Desroches. I know what happened at our house on Wednesday night. I was splitting wood there about 8.30 o'clock when Annie Priske came home and asked where her mother was. She went to Ward's a neighbor's house, to look for her, but did not find her. When she came back I told her I did not know where her mother was, as she had not been at the house. Annie went away again, and soon came back with her mother. They abused me and kicked me outside the house. Then I picked up an axe and hit my wife on the head. She never moved afterwards. Annie screamed, and I hit her, too, with the axe. Then I dragged them both inside the house, and, as Annie still showed signs of life, I hit her again with another axe. I had broken the first axe when I hit her. I undressed them both and hid their bodies in the cellar. I also stabbed them both with my pocket-knife to make sure they were dead. I did not know what I was doing. I was very angry. They had both quarreled with me that morning when I went to work. I washed the blood stains off the floor, so that they would not show, and then threw their clothes in the cellar."

The two axes and the pocket-knife were submitted in court as evidence. Desroches had a few blood stains on his clothes when arrested.

Desroches is a well-built man, clean shaven, and of intelligent appearance. He cannot speak English, and his evidence was given to the court through an interpreter. He is not easily angered, and those who have known him for years are most surprised at the horrible deed to which he has confessed.

ON THE FARM.

HANDLING CATTLE.

It will pay, in my judgment, to increase the grain ration for cattle as spring approaches during the latter half of March and throughout April, writes Mr. John Begg. At least this has been our experience when carrying over stockers to be grassed the following summer. Last spring I purchased 12 head of 800-pound stockers that had been kept in the manner described above. When I brought them home, April 15, I began feeding about one bushel of damaged corn per day to the 12. I kept it up for two or three weeks after turning on pasture. The results seemed to fully justify the practice. Their average gain the first 27 days before going on grass was 90 pounds each. For roughness they had all the good clover hay they wanted—with an occasional feed of corn fodder. This put them in fine condition for grass. Instead of a shrinkage when turned out, as occurs in many cases, the gains were steady and good. The severe months they were in my possession from April 15 to November 12, their average gain was 433 pounds, or a trifle over two pounds per day for the entire time.

In winter young cattle many

little water as for whitewash, adding 15 pounds salt, water, enough to make 40 gallons, and lastly one-quarter pound cream of tartar dissolved in a small amount of water. These are thoroughly stirred each time an ingredient is added and finally allowed to settle. The eggs, every one positively known to be freshly laid, not bought from a store, are packed in a wooden or earthen vessel and the clear solution poured over them till they are completely covered at least 2 inches. The liquid is best drawn off by siphoning with a rubber tube; this prevents any sediment being dipped up. Oaken vessels, if new, should not be used, as the eggs are likely to be discolored.

The vessels must be stored in a cool, clean, airy cellar, where the temperature during summer does not rise above 65 or 70 degrees; 60 degrees or below is better.

Water glass or sodium silicate, is a syrupy fluid for sale by druggists at 10 cents or less a pound. If purchased in lots of 100 pounds it should cost \$3 or \$2.50, perhaps even less. To one quart of this substance add ten quarts thoroughly boiled water allowed to cool before mixing. Thoroughly stir the solution while it is being mixed and pour over the eggs already packed in an earthen or wooden vessel. Eggs preserved with this solution resemble fresh eggs closely; the yolks stand up well. Upon a large scale, cold storage with temperature below 30 degrees, is in more general favor than any of the above three methods.

He had subsequently been employed by the Department of the Interior to do some special work at \$10 a day.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

According to a return brought down there has been expended on railways and canals since July 1, 1873 for constructing, equipping and subsiding up to Feb. 1, of the present year, the following sums:

Constructing and equipping railways \$88,310,791

Subsiding railways 59,287,995

Constructing and equipping canals 66,966,699

The return says that "no official estimate can be made at present as to the total estimated liability incurred by Canada on account of the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific."

The following acres of land have been granted as subsidies to railways: Ontario 4,551,747 Manitoba 9,124,524 North-West Territories .. 12,970,076 British Columbia 2,923,007

Total 30,589,354

POWER TO BUILD GIVEN.

The Railway Committee reported a bill extending the charter of the Hamilton, Galt and Berlin Company. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway bill was reported, authorizing the sale of that road to the Canadian Pacific. The bill was amended, however, to protect the interests of creditors.

The Mackenzie and Mann Company's bill respecting the James Bay Railway was reported, empowering the company to build from Toronto to Ottawa, from French River to Montreal, passing through Ottawa and Hawkesbury, and from Sudbury westerly to the Canadian Northern line, beyond Port Arthur. This would give Mackenzie and Mann's existing system in the west connection with Toronto and Montreal.

The Ottawa and New York Railway obtained the committee's approval of legislation to exempt it from section 5 of the General Railway Act. The law of the country stipulates that a majority of all railway directorates must be British subjects.

GIVE RIGHTS TO I. C. R.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway bill authorizing that company to acquire the Midland Company's direct line between Windsor and Truro was amended so as to give the Intercolonial also running rights over the Midland.

The Ottawa River bill came before the committee as amended by the sub-committee so as to give the company power to extend its proposed line to Midland and to change its name to the Central Trunk Railway. The bill, after some changes, was reported

BLACK DEATH IN NEVADA.

Disease Killing off People at an Alarming Rate.

A despatch from Reno, Nevada, says:—Inhabitants of Tonopah are coming to Reno by scores to escape an epidemic that thus far has puzzled the doctors at Tonopah. Governor Sparks has appointed a special commission to go to Tonopah to check the disease that is killing people at the rate of from five to a dozen each day. The disease brings death in 12 to 24 hours. The bodies become black after death.

MANY VILLAGES DESTROYED.

Cyclone in Madagascar. Caused Great Loss of Life.

A despatch from Antananarivo, Madagascar, says:—Fuller reports of the damage done by the cyclone early in April show it to have been greater than first reported. Numerous villages were destroyed by floods, over a hundred natives were drowned, roads were cut, the railroads were greatly damaged and crops were destroyed. Many bodies floated down the rivers to the sea.

A Toronto despatch says: Two hundred children at the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside, had a narrow escape from death on Saturday night as they will probably ever have again, and escape. At 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in the north wing of the building in a clothes press. Electric wires are supposed to have caused the fire. An alarm was sent in, and all the reels in the western portion of the city responded. Luckily the fire was soon extinguished, and the damage amounted to only \$200, covered by insurance.

The orphanage is three storeys in height. The nearest hydrants are 200 yards from the building, one at Maw's boat-house, and one on Sunnyside Avenue. On the top floor of the building about seventy children, all under five years of age are kept, and had the fire gained headway these children would surely have been burned. Some of the larger children were taken into the long halls, but did not have to leave the building.

90,000 MEN NEEDED.

Cry From West for More Assistance in Farm Work.

A Winnipeg despatch says: "Extending over the whole of this year, Manitoba will require the help of about 90,000 immigrants for seeding, haying, harvesting and farm work generally," said J. J. Golden, Provincial Immigration Commissioner. "This is a substantial increase over last year, when about 50,000 were brought in for that purpose. The class of immigrants coming to this province this year is much superior to that of any previous one."

Reports from the "Soo" Line are that settlers are pouring into the West from the States in unprecedented numbers.

LONDON CHURCH CENSUS.

Methodists Lead, Anglicans Second—Only One Infidel.

A London, Ont., despatch says: Figures of the church census in this city were given out on Wednesday night, and show adherents here of 37 different sects. The returns for the more prominent bodies were as follows:

Methodists 11,225

Anglicans 8,545

Presbyterians 7,123

Baptists 3,756

Roman Catholics 3,885

Congregationalists 515

One infidel was included in the returns.

WHITES DRIVE OUT JAPS.

British Columbians Object to Oriental Labor.

A Vancouver, B.C., despatch says: Oriental labor has been driven out of a mill at Salmo. A party of thirty-three men, ten of whom were Chinese and twenty-three Japanese, were taken from this city to the Kootenay shingle mill at Salmo. The whites refused to allow the Orientals to leave the station, and forced them to take the next train to Nelson, the nearest station. The company say they require the Orientals, and cannot work without them. Another attempt will be made, with the aid of the provincial police, to land the Asiatics in Salmo.

CRANE COLLAPSED.

Eleven Men Killed in Russian Navy Yard.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: There was a crane disaster at the Putiloff Iron Works on Tuesday. A crane collapsed and crashed down upon two gunboats, breaking the decks and killing eleven men and wounding fifteen.

condition for grass. Instead of a shrinkage when turned out, as occurs in many cases, the gains were steady and good. The severe months they were in my possession from April 15 to November 12, their average gain was 433 pounds, or a trifle over two pounds per day for the entire time.

In wintering young cattle many farmers make a mistake by attempting to carry them through without any grain at all. This is termed roughing them through the winter and is considered by some as an economical method of feeding, when the facts are they lose more in growth than all their extra feed would come to. Besides it generally requires about half of the summer and the best half at that—to get these cattle back to the condition and weight they should have attained before going out on grass at all. Young cattle should have good shelter to protect them from the inclemency of the weather during the winter season. Many favor stabling them. But very few cattle growers are so situated as to do this, and I do not believe it will always pay, even when farmers can do so. It requires extra labor both in preparing the feed and in caring for the stables and in addition does not add much, if any, to the growth of the animals. Good sheds can be constructed very cheaply and so arranged that the cattle may go in and out at their pleasure. They may be so arranged that they may be fed inside in stormy weather. Where such protection is afforded in feeding lots and the cattle allowed to run loose, as they must necessarily be in such quarters, experience has shown that the gains were even better than where kept closely confined in stables.

I am in the habit of feeding corn enough to admit of their eating it in the shock, when I have corn small in this form. Where corn is too large to feed in this way, it should be chopped up in small pieces, so that they can be readily masticated. Shelled corn is also a good ration, although I prefer feeding ear corn, either whole when small enough, or chopped up as stated above. Salt and plenty of fresh water should be easily accessible at all times if good growth is hoped for. Cattle of the right quality may be made to gain steadily during the entire winter when cared for and fed as above described and with fair profit to the owner. A few shots may also be allowed to have the run of the feed lot to gather up any grain that may be in the litter and thus add to the profits of the business. Where farmers feed a few young cattle during the winter, they can work up all the forage crops grown on their farms into barayard fertilizer.

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.

The three most satisfactory methods of keeping eggs reported by German experimenters who tried 20 different methods, are to coat the eggs with vaseline, to immerse them in a solution of lime and salt or in water glass. Of the other 17 methods tried, all showed losses ranging from 20 to 100 per cent. The three preserved 100 per cent, successfully. An objection to vaseline is that its application consumes too much time; and objection to the lime water is that sometimes the eggs are slightly musty.

The water glass method is the best method so far made public. A secret process called "glycerining" is practised and eggs so preserved command 1 or 2 cents more a dozen than limed eggs. We have not seen quotations for eggs preserved in water glass and cannot say how the two processes compare. Limed eggs sell about 5 cents less than fresh eggs in the general market. Eggs preserved by these three methods keep well for six months.

The lime water is made by shaking half a bushel fresh quicklime in a

bucket, thoroughly stir the solution while it is being mixed and pour over the eggs already packed in an earthen or wooden vessel. Eggs preserved with this solution resemble fresh eggs closely; the yolks stand up well. Upon a large scale, cold storage with temperature below 30 degrees, is in more general favor than any of the above three methods.

RUSTY SPOTS IN CHEESE.

The peculiar rusty spots found sometimes in cheddar cheese have been studied by Prof. H. A. Harding.

In a recent address he said: The interior of cheese looks as though it had been lightly sprayed with red ink or cheese color. The spots appear when the cheese is from four to six days old and increase in size from day to day. They are caused by the growth in the cheese of a red bacterium, just as green streaks in stale bread are caused by the growth of a green mold.

The first thing required is a thorough cleaning up of the factory. Hot diluted potash will cut the grease from the floor and a fresh coat of whitewash will brighten up the ceilings and walls. When the cheese is in press and everything cleaned up for the day, the curd mill and every implement or piece of cloth which will come in contact with the milk the following day is placed in the vat and a heavy canvas stretched tightly over the top. Live steam is turned into the vat fast enough to bring the temperature of the vat at the corners up to 180 degrees within five minutes. The steam should be continued at least 15 minutes after this temperature is reached, so that the steam will have plenty of time to penetrate into every crevice of the tools. When the time is up, the steam is shut off and the canvas cover quickly removed.

In a couple of minutes the tools can be picked up and in most cases they will be so hot as to dry without any need of wiping. In case it is necessary to wipe them, a new cloth should be used, or one which has been recently boiled, to avoid reseeding the tools. The weigh can should be inverted and a steam hose passed in through the faucet. This should be steamed for the same length of time as the vat. The next morning the hoops and followers, with their cloths, should be treated in the same way, except that it is desirable to have a separate place for treating them on account of the large amount of fat which is removed by the heat. The entire treatment should be repeated three times a week. We believe this treatment will also be found very useful in combating many other milk troubles. In four factories in which this method has been employed rusty spot has been controlled without any financial loss on the cheese.

WEIGHING OF CHEESE.

Hon. Sydney Fisher Confers With the Trade at Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says: Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, came to the city on Friday for the purpose of holding a conference with the cheese trade relative to the problem, which is a rather vexed one, of the weighing of cheese. The conference with representatives of the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association took place Friday morning in the council chamber of the Board of Trade. Representatives of the various country cheese boards were also present, and gave their views on the matter in question. With these the Minister will be able to devise a uniform method of weighing, which will be binding on the trade.

To renovate wall paper, remove loose dust with a soft brush; then rub with thick slices of stale bread crust, working from the ceiling downwards in circular sweeps.

Ayer's

You know the medicine that makes pure, rich blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your mother, grandmother, all your folks, used it. They trusted

Sarsaparilla

it. Their doctors trusted it. Your doctor trusts it. Then trust it yourself. There is health and strength in it.

"I suffered terribly from indigestion and thin blood. I found no relief until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles permanently cured me."

Mrs. F. R. HART, Mt. Eliza, N. Y.

50¢ a bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

for Rich Blood

Ayer's Pills are gently laxative. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5¢ per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10¢ per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald... \$1.00

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe..... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star..... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig..... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness..... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun..... \$1.65

Any three of the above papers..... \$2.40

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80

The day the people of the country became aware that the school system of Alberta and Saskatchewan was, and would continue to be, substantially the same as that established in Manitoba after separate schools had been abolished, half the heat died out of the agitation against the school clauses of the Autonomy bills. Unlike the professional promoters of discord, the people are not anxious to call up trouble unnecessarily. The terms of settlement that Manitoba flushed with victory, dictated, cannot when applied to the West be an outrageous concession to Roman Catholicism.

stay in, and if Whitney and his friends turn out the Reform officials, let the Ottawa Government do the same. Surely the country does not belong to the Tories. What we want is fair play and no favors.

A Reader of The Globe.

Wiarton, March 30.

PRISM BRAND PAINT

One gallon covers 360 square feet, two coats.

FRED L. HOOPER, Agent, Napanee.

Toronto Star.

A Berlin man drank some water by mistake, and the taste was so unfamiliar it made him think he had swallowed poison.

Montreal Star.

Seat on Montreal Stock Exchange has just sold for \$23,500. Most people would be inclined to hang on to a strap rather than sit down at those figures.

Hamilton Times.

The influence of the healer is all important in the Ontario tory organization. At Kingston an inspector was appointed and the former one dismissed. The defeated tory candidate went to Toronto, got to work, and now the new appointee has been told to hand back his keys and the old inspector has been asked to act for a time. The party is "fighting like blazes" for the spoils.

\$100 Reward. \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75¢.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RACE SUICIDE.

London Doctor Says It May Be Nature's Economic Agent.

The questions raised by the growing inability of the modern mother to nurse her own children were discussed at a conference held the other day at the Sanitary Institute, London. They are causing distinct alarm among medical men and sociologists, for it is considered that such inability as this must have a profound effect upon the future of town dwelling humanity.

Prof. Bunge, of Basel, in the course of exhaustive inquiries into the subject, came to the conclusion that the diminution in the function of naturally feeding children was increasing throughout civilized Europe. The difficulty at present is to find a cause and a cure. An eminent doctor who not only is connected with one of London's greatest hospitals but is much sought after as a consultant said:

"My experience seems to point to the fact that, however a mother may be fed, her own nourishment has no effect upon her power of nursing her children."

"During the siege of Paris women who were in a state of semi-starvation were able properly to nurse their babies, and again the tall, healthy, athletic modern matron of the better class is markedly failing in her powers in this direction. One might almost trace a connection between the improved physique of the modern woman and the diminution in this important function, but statistics to prove this never have been compiled. My own impression is the cause is deeper and more subtle. It may be nature's pro-

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed—
Aloe Vera—
Rochelle Soda—
Anise Seed—
Peppermint—
Epsom Soda—
Hemp Seed—
Clarified Sugar—
Waxberry Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher.

In Use

For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Napanee Express

—AND—

and Weekly Globe

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the disease indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet.



75C.

Till end of 1905.

PURCHASE OF HORSES IN CANADA FOR THE IMPERIAL ARMY

A great deal of misunderstanding having arisen concerning the objects of the Imperial Government in sending Officers to this country to purchase horses, or rather to see if horses can be purchased, the following short summary of the position should prove of value. This statement may be regarded as absolutely correct and authoritative.

First and foremost, the demands of the British Army in peace time can be easily met within the four corners of the United Kingdom. That demand is not large, and may be taken as a normal one of 2,500 horses annually, rising in certain years to possibly 3,500 of all kinds and classes.

There is an idea abroad, and certain Ministers and statesmen in this country

What Makes you Despondent?—Has the stomach gone wrong? Have the nerve centres grown tired and listless? Are you threatened with nervous prostration? South American Nervine is nature's corrector.

It makes the stomach right, gives a world of nerve force, keeps the circulation perfect. A regular constitution builder for run down people. One lady says: "I owe my life to it."—84—Sold by, F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

INCITED MUTINY.

An English Admiral Once Did This

that Manitoba flushed with victory, dictated, cannot when applied to the West be an outrageous concession to Roman Catholicism.

This argument, and the conviction it has carried to reasonable people everywhere has greatly worried the makers of uproar. It is now rumored from Winnipeg that the Roblin Government will repeal the Manitoba settlement of the school question, and throw that issue back on the hands of the Ottawa Government. For several years there has been all-round satisfaction, and the people of Canada will get the measure of the present Manitoba Administration if any such desperate effort to cause mischief is resorted to. It is not the schools of one Province or another that concerns Messrs. Roblin and Rogers. It is Sir Wilfrid Laurier they are after. "They want to get him down and out somehow. They want to force out the present situation a triumphant enlargement of the Manitoba boundaries. They are at the disposal of any and all of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's enemies whether those enemies have religious, political, or anti-Grand Trunk Pacific reasons for desiring the overthrow of the Premier.—Toronto Star.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the *Globe*: I notice an article in yesterday's *Globe* entitled "The Spoils Doctrine." Since I can remember in Ontario this has been a one-sided affair. When Hon. Alex Mackenzie got into power in Ottawa there were few changes of officials, and only those who had not performed their duties. When Sir John A. MacDonald got in he cleaned the corridors, and turned out nearly every one of the Reform appointments. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friends came into power few changes were made. In fact, many of the Reformers were annoyed because they did not make changes. Now the Tories of Ontario appear to be going to sweep every official out, and if the Dominion does not follow suit who is going to stay a Reformer? Let us have equal rights; either let the system be a total change or every man who fills his office well

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food—medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

and the diminution in this important function, but statistics to prove this never have been compiled. My own impression is the cause is deeper and more subtle. It may be nature's protest against the unnatural town life, or it may be connected with the decreasing birth rate and prove that England being fully populated, nature wishes by these means to prevent overcrowding. The most alarming aspect of the situation is the fact that breast fed children undoubtedly have the best chance of surviving. They escape the many dangers that the artificially fed infant is subjected to, and when the mother's milk is suitable usually are healthier.

"I have noticed that Jewish women in the east not only have large families but are, as a race, perfectly capable of nursing their children. Again, the explanation is difficult unless it lies in the elaborate and scientifically sound hygienic code of that race. The Irish peasant women, too, as a body are able to nurse their children, and they also have large families. They lead a more natural and less sophisticated life than the town women, and this also points to the city dwelling as a factor in the mischief."

Poor "Old Aristocracy."

Never before have there been for rent so many mansions of the great nobility in London, and magnificent old country places in the Provinces. Life nowadays in the United Kingdom is so frightfully expensive, with all the numerous calls of one kind and another on the purse, that the old aristocracy finds it almost impossible to keep their various country places up. There is an authentic instance of an English duke with a large nominal income—a quarter of a million dollars a year—who actually offered to let his immense and historic country seat in the midlands, not merely rent free but likewise to pay his tenant \$50,000 a year, provided the lessee would undertake to keep the place up properly and in thorough repair. His offer has been investigated by several men of considerable wealth, who, however, when they realized the expense involved by the maintenance of such a huge place, with its regiment of servants and army corps of gardeners, farm hands, laborers, and estate office clerks, bailiffs, etc., and the acres of roofs to be kept in repair, hastened to decline, without even thanks.

In fact, the day of these grand old country places has gone by. They lack the modern comforts and luxuries, which are regarded as necessities by the new multi-millionaires, who alone have money to keep them up, which their present owners are too poor to do any longer. Before many years they will have disappeared. Many fires that have taken place during the last two or three years, resulting from defective insulation of electric wires, among other like old wooden paneling and draperies, involving the destruction of grand old country places, have been blessings in disguise and far less of a loss to the owners than has generally been realized. For not only were they in a measure recouped by the insurance but they also were relieved of what had constituted the most frightful drain upon their resources—the maintenance and keeping in repair of a great country place.

DISTANCES IN THE FAR EAST.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle suggests that a reason for the discrepancies in news from the far east concerning the movements of troops may be found in the variety of measures in force. Thus the Japanese estimate distances in "ri" and "oho," the former being about two and a half English miles and the latter about 110 yards. The Russian "verst" is only two-thirds of an English mile. But in Manchuria, which is now the battlefield, the Chinese "li" is the standard, and the "li" varies immensely because its precise length depends upon the "chih," approximately a foot, but generally a couple of inches more or less, according to the neighborhood.

ing in certain years to possibly 3,500 of all kinds and classes.

There is an idea abroad, and certain Ministers and statesmen in this country have brought it forward and may be considered responsible for it, that if the Imperial Government will purchase annually a fixed number of horses, say from 300 to 500, in Canada, a great stimulus will be given to horse breeding generally, and to breeding of the military type of horse in particular. Falling in with this idea, the Imperial authorities are anxious to put it to the test and, for reasons of their own they fully recognise the advantages that will accrue to the Empire from the opening up of a large and limitless market that can be drawn upon to meet the immense demand that will be created in time of war. The real question then that has now to be answered by the practical experiment of purchase during the next few months, is, can suitable horses be procured, and at an average price that will, when the horses are landed in England, favorably compare with that paid for remounts throughout Great Britain and Ireland?

The average price paid in England is an open secret; it is £40, or say \$200. The cost of freight and insurance will certainly not exceed another \$50, leaving \$150, or possibly slightly more, to be paid for the animals selected on the spot. A higher price can be paid for horses of special color and type, such as horses suitable for officer's chargers and Household Cavalry. It is therefore obvious that Canada is on its trial as to its ability to supply a suitable horse for Army purposes.

It is, further, of more importance to Canada than to anyone else that, as the horses purchased will be regarded in England, as well as in this country as typical, it will be in every way a great misfortune if those sent home are of a class and quality that will engender a belief that the Canadian horse is of an inferior type. Such a belief will probably do more harm to Canadian horse breeding and the reputation of Canadian horses than anything else.

Two classes of horses are to be bought.

1st, Riding horses, fit for heavy and light Cavalry, from say 15 to 15½ hands.

2nd, Draught horses fit for being driven postillion, with Horse and Field Andree. This latter must not be less than 1230 lbs. 15 to 15½ hands in height, strong, active, and with good shoulders to enable them to move fast, and even to gallop, when required the age should be from 4 to 6 years. In all cases the British Government require horses with short backs, good shoulders, plenty of bone and distinct evidence of quality.

In the case of riding horses, those with a near cross of the thoroughbred are most likely to take the eye of the Inspecting Officers.

The British Remount Officers are in possession of detailed specifications, showing the exact type and qualifications of the horses required.

Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star brand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

INCITED MUTINY.

AN ENGLISH ADMIRAL ONCE DID THIS BY ROYAL COMMAND.

Not only did an English admiral once receive instructions to incite his men to mutiny, but he actually carried his instructions out.

On the eve of the death of James I., and as a result of Prince Charles' marriage to Henrietta Maria, Buckingham agreed to lend the Vanguard and seven merchantmen to the French. Before his promise was fulfilled the Huguenot rebellion at Rochelle broke out, and by the time Sir John Pennington who had been put in command, was ready to sail the authorities in England became disagreeably aware that their ships would be used against the French Protestants.

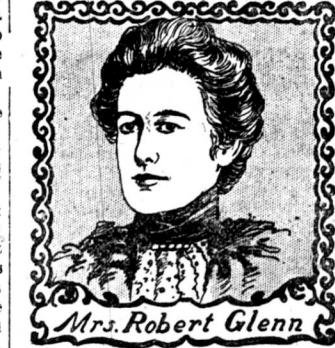
Buckingham was conscious of the storm of indignation this would arouse in England. In his perplexity the only solution that occurred to him was to instruct Pennington to get his men to mutiny. A secret message to this effect was sent him through the Earl of Pembroke, and Sir John, who had no wish to hand the ships over to the French, obeyed and allowed his crew to carry him and his officers back to England.

OPERATION AVOIDED

EXPERIENCE OF MRS. GLENN

She Was Told That an Operation Was Inevitable. How She Escaped It

When a physician tells a woman suffering from ovarian or womb trouble that an operation is necessary, the very thought of the knife and the operating table strikes terror to her heart, and our hospitals are full of women coming for ovarian or womb operations.



Mrs. Robert Glenn

There are cases where an operation is the only resource, but when one considers the great number of cases of ovarian and womb trouble cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after physicians have advised operations, no woman should submit to one without first trying the Vegetable Compound and writing Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is free.

Mrs. Robert Glenn, of 434 Marie St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need my recommendation; but I am pleased to add it to the many which you have in its favor. I suffered untold agonies from ovarian troubles for nearly three years, and the doctors told me that I must undergo an operation; but as I was unwilling to do this, I tried your Vegetable Compound, and I am only too pleased that I did so, for it restored me to perfect health, saving me the pain of an operation and the immense bills attending the same."

Ovarian and womb troubles are steadily on the increase among women. If the monthly periods are very painful, or too frequent and excessive—if you have pain or swelling low down in the left side, bearing down pains, leucorrhœa, don't neglect yourself: try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



STOPPED THE LEAK.

Ingenious Method Employed to Save a Bark from Sinking.

Captain Iver Mattson of the Norwegian bark Flora, who has just taken his vessel to South Africa, has invented a novel and ingenious method of stopping a leak at sea, writes our Cape Town correspondent. Bound from Norway to Cape Town, the Flora experienced terrific weather in the bay of Biscay and was compelled to lie to for six days. In the buffeting that she received she sprang a leak, which let in the water at the rate of six inches an hour.

All hands were kept at the pumps day and night without intermission. As the gale abated the vessel drove before it into calmer seas. Captain Mattson found that the leak was getting worse, and he had a windmill rigged up to help the men. Even this was found insufficient, so he had recourse to his ingenuity.

He constructed a great waterproof canvas bag sixteen feet long, six feet in circumference and two feet in diameter. This he kept extended by means of hoops. A window of glass was let into the side five feet from the bottom. Then the captain stepped into the bag, and by means of tackle he was drawn under water, so that he could see the leak. The other end of the bag being open and above water, he had plenty of air and also the opportunity of communicating with his men.

Two sleeves had been made and were tightly bound at his wrists so that he could work freely. In this way, looking at the leak through the window in the bag, he worked steadily while the ship was hove to. The vessel rolled in a heavy swell, and sometimes Captain Mattson found himself from seven to ten feet below the waves. At one time it seemed that the work would cost the captain his life, as the chafing of his feet against the vessel's side wore a hole in the bag, and the water entered and covered him. But he was drawn up in good time, and the bag was repaired and the leak stopped.—London Express.

POINTS FOR SMOKERS.

Some Advice to Follow if They Must Use the Weed.

Very few people are aware how much harm is done to young men by the almost universal habit of cigarette smoking. The man who smokes cigarettes has one always in his mouth and is continually inhaling nicotine until the system is saturated with the poison.

The result of this practice is a catarrhal condition of the nose, throat and bronchi, a disordered and very irritable state of the nerves, a weak and rapid action of the heart and indigestion.

Thin, anaemic, weak, with clammy hands stained with nicotine poison, unstrung nerves and degenerated muscles, the youth of the land go on ignorantly suffering the consequences of a pernicious habit until attacks of heart trouble, nervous prostration, melancholia, etc., bring their condition to the attention of the physician.

If a man must smoke—and we admit the charm of the habit to those who have become accustomed to its soothing influences—let him choose a mild cigar and have certain set times for indulging. If he puts a certain restraint

We Paid \$100,000

For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it can-

not kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

*Asthma—Anæmia—
Bleeding—Blood Poison—
Bright's Disease—
Bowel Troubles—
Cough—Colds—
Croup—Croupy Cough—
Constipation—
Carrap—Cancer—
Dysentery—Diarrhea—
Dyspepsia—
Exema—Erysipelas*

*Hay Fever—Influenza—
Injury Diseases—
Jaundice—
Leucorrhea—
Liver Troubles—
Malaria—Neuritis—
Many Head Troubles—
Pneumonia—
Pulmonary—
Tuberculosis—
Urticaria—Quinsy—
Rheumatism—
Herpes—Syphilis—
Sciatica—
Stomach Troubles—
Throat Troubles—
Tuberculosis*

*Fever—Gall Stones—
Gout—Gouty—
Gonorrhœa—Gleet—
Tumors—Ulcers—
Vasocœs—
Women's Diseases—
All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammations—all catarrhs—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.*

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 558-564 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is...

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

B..... Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Teaching Staff.

Every teacher of Picton Business College is experienced in business, and at the same time professionally trained for the purpose of conducting his department. Our system and course of tuition is so complete that graduates of other schools take our post-graduate courses.

Your business success depends on how you are prepared for the work you undertake, and Picton graduates are always in demand.

Write for catalogue and particulars to JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal and Proprietor,

**Picton Business College,
Picton, Ont.**

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.

10c. All Druggists 400

Looked a bit nonplussed at first, but after a little hesitation replied, "There are no poached eggs in the place, sir, but I think I could get you some poached salmon."

In a poor little cottage of two rooms he saw a married couple and seven children. Hearing a baby cry, he asked to see it and explained that he took an interest in babies, having one at home. The infant was produced for inspection, and the mother asked proudly, "Is yours as big as that, sir?" To which he replied, "I think it is a little bigger." Instantly the instincts of the mother were roused, and, tossing her head, she said: "So

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

"Bought my Life for 35 cents."—This was one man's way of putting it when he had been pronounced incurable from chronic dyspepsia. "It was living death to me until I tried Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets. Thanks to them to-day I am well, and I tell my friends I bought my life for 35 cents." 60 in a box.—80—F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE : Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee.

day) the polite plural spread until in Louis XIV.'s time only servants were "thou" in France. The restoration of "thou" as a pronoun of familiar endearment is due to Rousseau and the revolution. It has survived throughout in poetry and in addressing the Deity.—London Chronicle.

have become accustomed to its soothing influences—let him choose a mild cigar and have certain set times for indulging. If he puts a certain restraint upon himself from the start in the matter of smoking, he will not overdo it, and there are few men who can smoke more than three cigars a day without injury.

MUSIC AND HUMOR.

An English Critic Says That the Two Cannot Be Linked.

There is little room in music for humor and no room at all for wit. When I hear some one speak of the wit of a Chopin scherzo I think, "My friend, you had better see a doctor at once; you are slightly deranged mentally." In association with words there can be humor in music, as, for example, the prolonged low notes Handel gives to Polyphemus when he asks for a hundred reeds "for my capacious mouth." But the humor of Haydn and Beethoven in their instrumental works consists entirely of practical jokes: a sudden low C on the bassoon, a horn-passage which no horn player can ever hope to play, a bass who enters a bar too soon or too late. The late Harold Frederic summed up the question logically. He said to me one day when I had not laughed at one of his stories: "Musicians have no sense of humor. When I was a young man touching negatives in a photographer's studio I was very musical. I had notes in my voice that couldn't be found in any piano in our parts. I had no sense of humor. Afterward I developed a sense of humor and lost my voice!"—London Saturday Review.

AN OVERDRAFT.

The Reason for a Peculiar Request Received by a Bank.

"We often receive peculiar requests for overdrafts," said a banker the other day. "A client who was having an account had never exceeded \$100, so we requested us to grant him an overdraft of \$4,000, stating that he was not able to offer any explanation at the present, but assured us that at no time would the bank be in any danger of losing, as the overdraft would not be real."

"After some he flattered us consented, but stipulated certain conditions and reserved the privilege of refusing if these conditions were not fulfilled."

"Shortly after his departure a well-dressed gentleman came in and handed to our paying teller a check for \$100,000, bearing the signature of our client and with it a letter reading: 'Please hold the check with care. This is only one of the conditions we imposed for our safety. Still fearing that we were taking a chance, the money was passed out to him. After holding the currency a moment in his hands, he returned it with a request for the check, which he destroyed before us."

"On the following day our agent thanked us for our courtesy and waited the overdraft privilege, saying that he had no further use for it. He left with him a check for \$50,000, which he deposited. This he had won from his friend on a bet. He had bet that he could negotiate an overdraft for that amount without first explaining that it was a bet and the nature of it, and his friend wagered that no bank would trust him for that amount."

IRISH STORIES.

Some Droll Answers and Ready Wit From Hotel Waiters.

Of stories of Irish hospitality Mr. Macready had a full supply; also of hotel attendants and the peasantry. On one occasion he asked the girl in attendance for poached eggs. She

said, "What's the matter with you, sir?" To which he replied, "I think it is a little bigger." Instantly the instincts of the mother were roused, and, tossing her head, she said: "So well it might be. That's only half of ours; the other half is with God. We had twins."

At a hotel one of the party asked, "Have you got any celery, waiter?" "No, sir," was the significant answer. "It relies on me chances." That man deserved an extra tip. On another occasion the dinner was especially good and well served. At the conclusion one of the party remarked, "You're an angel, Pat." "I am, sir," assented Pat, "but I fly low!"—London Telegraph.

"Thou" and "You" Abroad.

The only safe rule for the Englishman abroad is to stick to "you" in French or German. "Tutoiement," or "theeing and thouing," would imply a deliberate intention to insult, a patronizing assumption of indisputable superiority to the person addressed or such familiarity as is proper only between lovers, parents and children and intimate friends. At one time every individual was "thou," but after flatterers began to call Roman emperors "you" monarchs remain "we" to this

dearment is due to Rousseau and the revolution. It has survived throughout in poetry and in addressing the Deity.—London Chronicle.

The Buried Bell.

Near the little village of Raleigh, in England, there is a hollow, said to have been caused by an earthquake centuries ago, which is said to have swallowed up a whole village, including the church. To this place the villagers of Raleigh were in the habit of repairing every Christmas morning, putting their ears to the ground and listening, as they asserted, to the church bell ringing beneath them! What was really heard was the bell of neighboring church, the sound being borne along the surface of the ground. This custom was in existence, we believe, as late as half a century ago.—London Tit-Bits.

How Starfish Are Killed.

It has been stated that the oyster's deadly enemy, the starfish, has been most successfully subdued in the Long Island beds by putting down within its reach an instrument very much like a long handled house mop. As soon as touched by it the starfish invariably grasps the strands and can be captured and destroyed by the thousand, for it will not let go until it has been held out of water long enough to secure the impossibility of its return.

Wood, Won and Wedded.

The Mexico (Mo.) Ledger thinks merchants should be more prompt in presenting their accounts. A druggist of that place recently brought a young man in the town a bill two years old, and the first part of the bill was a charge for a box of chocolates and on the other end was a charge for one nursing bottle. How time does fly!

"Consider the porous plaster, my son," remarked the philosopher, "and don't get discouraged. Everybody hangs his back on it, yet it hangs on and eventually achieves success by close application."

An old yew tree stands in the churchyard at Fortingal, in Perthshire, which De Candolle, nearly a century ago, proved to the satisfaction of botanists to be twenty-five centuries old, and another is still standing at Hedson, in Buchas, which is 3,249 years old. How De Candolle arrived at an apparently correct estimate of the enormous age of these living trees is a simple thing, and the principle is doubtless well known to-day to all. The yew, like most other trees, adds one line about the tenth of an inch to its circumference each year. But the oldest living thing in the world to-day, so far as known, is a cypress tree in Chapultepec, Mexico, that is 6,250 years old—New York Tribune.

The Pall of Rheumatic Pains.—When a sufferer finds permanent relief in such a meritorious medicine as South American Rheumatic Cure, how glad he is to tell it. C. W. Mayhew, of Thamesville, Ont., couldn't walk or feed himself for months—four years ago three bottles of this great remedy cured him—not a pain since—isn't that encouragement for rheumatic sufferers?—82—Sold by, F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 514

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.

H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.

Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y

C. H. WARTMAN

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out-of-town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Roblin, Ont.

E. J. POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Express Office, Napanee

Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Commissioner in H. C. J.

Conveyancer, etc.

141 MARLBANK.

Mr. Subbubs—You know you're only talking nonsense. What do you want a couple of new gowns for? Mrs. Subbubs—Why, Mrs. Playne has got a dozen gowns, all of them much handsomer than the two or three that I've got. Mr. Subbubs—Yes, I know. But a homely woman like that needs rich attire in order to attract attention from her face. You don't.

Indignation.

"Say, boss," began the beggar, "I'm outer work an'—"

"See here," interrupted Goodart, "I gave you 50 cents last week."

"Well, yer' earned more since, ain't yer?"—Exchange.

Not His Privilege.

Employer (to presumptuous clerk)—Are you the boss here, I'd like to know? Clerk—No, sir, but—Employer—Well, don't talk like a fool then.

As every climate has its peculiar disease, so every walk in life has its peculiar temptations.—Macaulay.

NO MUD IN OURS!

**WELLS,
RICHARDSON &
CO.'S**

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

Gives the True Golden June Tint that Guarantees Prize Butter.

The largest and Best Creameries and Dairies in the World Use It.

LOOK FOR THE DANDELION TRADE MARK . BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES AND IMITATIONS.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

To Make Pure

Biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, dumplings, etc., a pure leavening agent is indispensable.

While the Royal Baking Powder is reported absolutely pure and healthful, the official reports show most other baking powders, as well as the cream of tartar of the market depended upon by many housekeepers for raising biscuit and cake, to contain either alum, ammonia or sulphuric acid.

The Government Analyst of Ontario says:

"As a result of my investigation, I find the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others. It is pure, contains none but wholesome ingredients, and is of greatest strength."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WOOLSACK.

IT IS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND YET
I Not a Part of It.

It is a curious fact that the woolsack on which the lord chancellor sits in the British house of lords is not, strictly speaking, in the house of lords, and this is why when the lord chancellor rises to take part in debate he first of all moves away from the woolsack to his own place as a peer before he speaks.

The fact, too, explains why noble lords who desire to avoid voting sometimes merely withdraw to the woolsack, where, not being in a parliamentary sense within the house, they are not counted in a division.

Again, though the lord chancellor is now invariably a peer, he is not necessarily so, and as a matter of fact the office has been held several times in the past by commoners. In such cases the lord chancellor could take no part in debate, nor having a place in the house as a peer, and his functions as speaker were strictly limited to the putting of questions and other formal proceedings regulated by precedent from the woolsack.

The Copts of Egypt.

The Copts in Egypt are the bookkeepers and scribes; they are also the jewelers and embroiderers. Their ancient tongue has fallen into disuse and is practically a dead language, though now used Arabic like all the rest

of the nation, but the speech survives in their church services, a part of which is still given in the old tongue, though it is said that even the priests themselves do not always understand what they are saying, having merely learned the sentences by heart, so that they can repeat them as a matter of form.

New Zealand Animals.

Experts say that probably there is no country in the world where imported species of animals, wild and domestic, have flourished as they have done in New Zealand. The red deer grow to over 500 pounds in weight in the forests, the trout to twenty pounds in the rivers. The sheep have not expanded to any giant size, but they multiply at a faster rate than any cattle. They grow a finer wool and a better mutton.

Patent Ointment.

Young People's Skin Complaints still open and unhealed by any other method. Miles' Skin Ointment is well known in the medical profession who knows its value and says no one that I suggest it.

Pile Terrors are Swept Away.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment stands at the head as a reliever, healer, and sure cure for Piles in all forms. One application will give comfort in a few minutes, and three to six days' application according to directions will cure chronic cases. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day.—35 cents.—39—Sold by, F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

The Council met at Selby. The members present were Messrs. Chas Anderson, Reeve, and Councillors Jas. McKittrick, Manly Jones, Z. A. Grooms and Fred Sexsmith.

The Reeve presiding, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee, re, Simon J. Sexsmith, pauper, be received and adopted. Carried.

A communication was read from the Elgin Municipal Association, re damages on Public roads. Laid on table.

Moved by Manly Jones, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that J. H. Hearns be paid \$2.00 for snow shovelling on the boundary, and \$4.00 for snow shovelling on the Napanee and Deseronto road. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that A. V. Hawley be paid \$1.00 for repairing a culvert on the Newburgh road in 1904. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKittrick, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that the account of W. J. McCammon, K. for legal advice, re, the collection of costs of O'Hare vs. Richmond, for drawing up two by-laws, amounting to \$10.00 be paid, and also that the Delegates be paid their railway fair amounting to \$2.50 to Belleville. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, and seconded by Z. A. Grooms, that the Reeve be a committee to investigate the bill of David Storr, re, work done on Otter Creek bridge. Carried.

Moved by Jas. McKittrick, and seconded by Fred Sexsmith, that all bills for shovelling snow by order of various Pathmasters be left over against Statute labor. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms and seconded by F. Sexsmith that the time for the collection of taxes be extended to May 1st. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, and seconded by F. Sexsmith that the following accounts for snow shovelling be paid for the month of March, that is to say :

William French Napanee and Sheffield road \$17.00; R. Herrington, the Belleville road, \$10.50; Jas. Thompson, Deseronto road, \$9.10; Geo. Bennett, Deseronto road, \$3.00; Alex Thompson, Deseronto road, \$1.50; H. W. Sagar, Deseronto road, \$10.75; A. V. Hawley, Newburgh road, \$9.80; T. V. Anderson, Sheffield road, \$23.75; L. Ballance, Sheffield road, \$23.25; Geo. Hanes, Sheffield road, \$8.00; Gardner Jackson, old Sheffield road, \$5.50; Wesley Hall, Sheffield road, \$22.50. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, and seconded by Manly Jones that the following lots in the 9th concession, be and is hereby placed in a new road section No. 87, that is to say lot No. 14 owned by J. W. Webb, and Miles Pringle and that the By-Law be and is hereby amended according, and that the road section include the road lying in the centre of the said lot No. 14 in the 9th concession and that W. J. Webb be appointed pathmaster. Carried.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms, and seconded by Manly Jones that the portion of a road immediately south of road division No. 23 and continuing to the residence of Mr. Michael Pringle be detached from road division No. 55 and added to road division 86 and that Robert Shetler be appointed Pathmaster and that the By-Law be amended accordingly. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones, seconded by Jas. McKittrick, that the following changes be made in the By-Law appointing Pathmasters, No. 52, J. W. Hertzer, No. 65 P. G. Huyek, No. 69,

REASON
WHY YOU SH

Red F
Te

Because the quality n

Did you ever use a pou
ordering more of the same bra

The Eastern climate char
this reason tea planters find it
same quality from month to
same garden are seldom the
probably the reason why the
time was not as good as the fi

In Red Rose Tea this is
overcome by scientifically blend
so to always obtain uniform fla
has been one of the greatest tr

The quality never varies
exactly the same quality of t

T. H. ESTABROOK

BRANCHES: TORON

with Elgin Municipal Association and
to comply with their request, re, the
the amending of the law throwing
responsibility directly upon Municipali
ties for damages upon Highways. g
Carried.

The following is the report of a
committee appointed to get legal
legal advice, re Otter Creek drain.

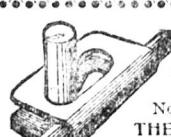
We your committee having been
appointed to investigate the advisability
of collecting the law costs now upon the Collector's roll in
connection with the Otter Creek drain
in the action of O'Hare vs. Richmond
and the costs of repairs of said drain
made in 1904 also to ascertain the
proper procedure to carry out the order
of the Drainage Referee on the said
Otter creek drain, beg leave to report
as follows:

1st—We recommend that all law
costs and cost of repairs in connection
with said drain placed upon the
Collector's Roll for 1904, for the
present be withdrawn as we find that
the By-Law for the collection of said
costs is not strictly in accordance with
the act.

2nd—We recommend that a special
By-Law be prepared in strict accordance
with the act authorizing the
collection of the law costs arising
from the proceedings in the action of
O'Hare vs. Richmond in the Otter
Creek drain and that all lands and
roads benefited by said drain accord
ing to the Engineers report, be assessed
pro rata and placed upon the Collector's
roll for 1905 and collected according
to the act.

3rd—And whereas a mandatory
order has been issued ordering the
proper repairing of said Otter creek
drainage works to be done forthwith
4th—And that whereas Section No.
74, Chapter 226 provides that Municipal
Councils have not power to expend
more than \$400.00 for repairs upon
said drain except upon an Engineer's
report.

5th—And that whereas your commit
tee fully believe that to carry out the


A Coiled Spring Wire Fence
With large, stiff stay wires, makes a perfect fence

Not one pound of soft wire enters into the construction of

THE FROST. The uprights are immovably locked to the running wires with **THE FROST WEDGE-LOCK**, making an absolutely Stock-proof Fence. The Locks bind without kinking

or crimping either the stays or lateral Wires. Will not slip, and our new method of enamelling and baking prevents rust, which adds greatly to the appearance of the fence. Make no mistake. Buy **THE FROST**.

It is the heaviest and the best. For sale by

FLETCHER G. YOUNG, WALTER RUSSELL
Sandhurst

JAS. W. O'SULLIVAN, **FRED. PERRY,**
Lonsdale Chambers

IN NO 14
SHOULD USE
**Rose
ea**

ty never varles.

pound of good tea, and after
brand, find it much inferior?

changes very rapidly, and for
it impossible to produce the
to month—two lots from the
the same quality. This is
y the tea you got the second
he first.

his serious difficulty has been
blending several teas together,
m flavor and strength, and this
st triumphs of Red Rose Tea.

ries—you can rely on getting
of tea as long as you use it.

OKS, St. John, N.B.

TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

nd the order of the drainage Referee, this matter, and assess all costs pro rata upon the lands and roads benefited by said drain according to Engineer's report and place said cost upon the Collector's Roll of 1905 and collect the same according to the Act

Signed { CHAS. ANDERSON,
MANLY JONES.

Moved by Z. A. Grooms and seconded by Jas. McKittrick that the report of the committee appointed to get

Legal advice in regard to the collection of costs in connection with the Otter Creek drain in the section of O'Hare (v.s.) Richmond be received and adopted and the report be filed with the Clerk. Carried.

Moved by Manly Jones and seconded by James McKittrick that the Reeve and Councillor Sexsmith be a committee to employ a competent Engineer and carry out the order of the Drainage Referee in the matter of O'Hare (v.s.) Richmond. Carried.

Moved by James McKittrick and seconded by Councillor Grooms that this Council empower the Engineer to act with the Woods Bros. to rebuild the bridge that has just broken down across the Salmon River, the township to pay one half the expense. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in May at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

A. WINTERS.

Clerk.

The Poisoned Spring.—As in nature so in man, pollute the spring and disease and waste are bound to follow—the stomach and nerves out of kilter means poison in the spring. South American Nervine is a great purifier, cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia and tones the nerves. The best evidence of its efficacy is the unsolicited testimony of thousands of cured ones.—76—Sold by F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

A Stinging Reproof.

A gentleman had an inquisitive serv-
ant, relates Chums, whom he once saw

HERO OF RORKE'S DRIFT.

How Sergeant Henry Hook Won the Victoria Cross—Decorated on Field of Action.

The London Daily Graphic publishes the following:—

The death is announced of Sergeant Henry Hook, V. C., one of the few survivors of Rorke's Drift, who was recently compelled by ill-health to retire from his position as an attendant at the British Museum. Here he had been for twenty years an unobtrusive but familiar figure to every frequenter of the reading room. A Daily Graphic representative once had an interesting chat with him there about that memorable day at Rorke's Drift in 1879. He said that the most important particular in connection with the thing was that he was the only man who got the V. C. on the spot where it had been won.

"Lord Wolseley gave it me," he said, "on August 3rd, within seven or eight hundred yards of the hospital."

The Zulus had got close up to the hospital, and the defenders had to get through one partition after another, breaking holes through.

"In the second room," said Hook, "there were several patients; and for a few minutes I was the only fighting man there. A man of the 24th came to me from another room with a wound in his arm. I tied it up. Then John Williams came in from another room and made a hole in the partition, and we got the sick through that. While he was doing it the Zulus smashed the door open and tried to get in. So I stood at the side of it, and shot at them and bayoneted them as they tried to get in. But they could only get in one at a time, and I killed them as they came in. One Zulu got hold of my rifle and tried to drag it away. But I slipped in a cartridge—the muzzle was against his breast—and so he fell dead. When all the sick were out but one, who couldn't move, having a broken leg, I went through the hole, too, dragging him after me. I broke his leg again doing that. Then I stood at the other side of that hole, as before, while Williams made another hole into the next room. And so at last Williams and I get them all through, one hole after another, and then through a window into the outer defences. And there we stopped with the rest during the Zulu attack."

Favorite of King and Queen.

Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, who has just been appointed second in command of the Atlantic squadron of the British navy, is a particular favorite of the present King and Queen. For some time he has been commodore of the Royal yachts on which he had served both as lieutenant and as captain.

He is, however, no mere courtier and has seen a good deal of war service, although much of it has been on land. He was first under fire in the Transkei campaign, then in the Zulu war, being wounded at the battle of Ulundi, and he was Admiral Hoskin's flag lieutenant during the Egyptian war, and likewise fought on land at the battle of Tel-El-Kebir. He is 50 years old and a son of the late Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, who for so many years was one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and a grandson of that Admiral Sir David Milne, who was second in command of Lord Exmouth's expedition against Algiers in the early part of the last century.

Sir Archibald's name is known abroad principally in connection with an unfortunate contretemps at the house of William Waldorf Astor in London. The latter had been subjected to no end of annoyance by persons coming to his entertainments without invitations, and seeing Sir Archibald, who was a stranger to him, angrily ordered him out of the house although he had come in response to a request of Lady Orford, one of the invited guests, with whom he had been dining and who had asked him to act as her escort. The affair has been straightened out, but caused no end of unpleasantness at the time.

"My Kidneys are all Wrong! How shall I insure best results in the shortest time?" It stands to reason that a liquid specific of the unquestionable merit of South American Kidney Cure will go more directly and quickly to the seat of the trouble than the "pill form" treatment, and when it strikes the spot there's healing in an instant.—78—Sold by, F. L. Hooper Medical Hall.

Flag Commander at the Nore.

Commander W. Lumsden, who has just taken up his appointment as Flag Commander to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Sir Hugo Pearson, says The London Star, is a promising officer in the navy. He was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, where he was slightly wounded, and took part in the Egyptian war. He is the eldest surviving son of Mr. Henry Lumsden of Pitcaple Castle, Aberdeen. Like so many naval officers, he is married to an Australian, whom he met when he was in command of the Royal Arthur, the flagship of the Australian Squadron. She is a Melbourne girl, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, the most famous surgeon under the Southern Cross.

A STOLEN INVENTION.

How the Designer of the Hansom Cab Lost a Fortune.

Charles Hansom, the famous English architect, was a talented man in many respects other than in the exercise of his profession. He was dining on a certain day with a few friends when one of them fainted him with being unable to invent a vehicle which would supersede the old fashioned hacks and cabs in universal use in London. Mr. Hansom got a sheet of paper, and without any delay he sketched out his idea of a safe and convenient mode of passing through the crowded streets of the great metropolis. His friends watched him while he was at work and unanimously applauded the sketch which he had drawn. They dubbed it by the name of its inventor, and it was then and there called a "Hansom car." One of those present advised him to take out a patent for it, which he said he would do on the morrow. However, there was one dishonest man in the company, by whom he was foreclosed, for on reaching his own house that evening and being, like Mr. Hansom, a clever draftsman, as all great architects are, he sketched out a car like the drawing he had seen, and early the following morning he took it to the office and got out a patent for it in his own name, thus robbing the talented inventor of all the remuneration which he deserved to reap from it. It brought an immense but ill-gotten fortune to the one who had perpetrated the fraud, whereas Mr. Charles Hansom was never one penny the richer.—Donahoe's.

JACK TAR'S GIN.

The Way Liquor Was Smuggled Aboard One of Warships.

While on the China station in 1886 the master at arms' mess on the United States steamer Omaha was in a drunken and demoralized condition for several weeks. Try as he might the captain could not discover where the liquor was coming from. Finally all shore liberty was stopped, but the drunkenness did not cease. On the morning of sailing while the executive officer was near the port gangway watching the taking in of stores he asked what was in a large demijohn that came over the side with boxes and packages. He was told that it was vinegar. He pulled the cork and sniffed it. It was vinegar. Then his attention was attracted by the tag marked "master at arms' mess," and, remarking that the mess must be using vinegar for bathing, as he had already seen the same demijohn brought aboard twice within that week, he ordered the officer of the deck to inspect it carefully and taste it. He did; it was vinegar. That officer, however, noticed that the jug had an unusually long neck. He poured out a small quantity of vinegar and discovered an extra cork in the bottom of the neck. Below were three gallons of gin. The vinegar between the corks had served to deceive the inspecting officer at the gangway for a month.

Men and Heads.

"What kind of head do you like on a man?" was asked of the president of a corporation employing several thousand hands. He replied: "It depends altogether on what I want the head to do. Each department of our business requires a different shape of head. We don't look for veneration, benevolence, generosity, sublimity, conscientiousness, acquisitiveness or ideality. Take them all in all, I think I'd rather have around me men of combativeness, aggressiveness, hope, spirit, constructiveness. I try to pick out such. I should like every man in my employ to have at least two-thirds of his head in front of his ears. Men with big back heads are overweighted with intellect; too slow to keep up with the age."

Belgium as a Lace Center.

Belgium has long been an important center of the lace industry.

The art of making lace spread through Flanders from France and Italy in the middle centuries owing to the splendid qualities of Belgian flax, and it was there that the wonderful duchesse lace was originated. Much of the so called Spanish lace—black, with its large roses and trailing design—was also made in Flanders, and for the last hundred years the cities of Bruges, Ghent and Ypres have put on the market the three best grades of the modern valenciennes lace, each city having a distinct variation in design due to the differences in workmanship gradually introduced in the course of years in the three localities.

Life's a Burden—If the stomach is not right. Is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the Tongue Coated? Are you Light-Headed? Do you have Sick Headache? Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. 40 in a vial for ten cents.—77—Sold by, F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

**TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.**

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Our guarantee is that no sketch or drawing will be handled without free, oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Muin & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 125 F St., Washington, D. C.

A gentleman had an inquisitive servant, relates Chums, whom he once saw open a private letter of his. The next day he sent another letter by the servant containing a postscript: "You may send a verbal answer by bearer. He has taken the precaution to read this before delivery."

CIVIL SERVICE.

"Maria," said Boggles to his wife, with an idea of instructing her in political economy, "do you know what civil service is?"

"Jasper," said Mrs. Boggles, with memory of recent contact with the cook, "there isn't any."

straightened out, but caused no end of unpleasantness at the time.

TREES THAT MAKE A NOISE.

A curiosity is known in the tropics as the sand bark tree and also as the monkey's dinner bell. It has a round, hard shelled fruit about the size of an orange, which when ripe and dry bursts open with a sharp noise like the report of a pistol. Its juice is poisonous. The South American trumpet tree might furnish a band with musical instruments, inasmuch as its hollow branches are utilized for horns and also for drums.

DIAMOND FOR PERFECT HOME DYEING.

EASY TO USE, BRIGHTEST AND BEST.

ASK FOR THE "DIAMOND."

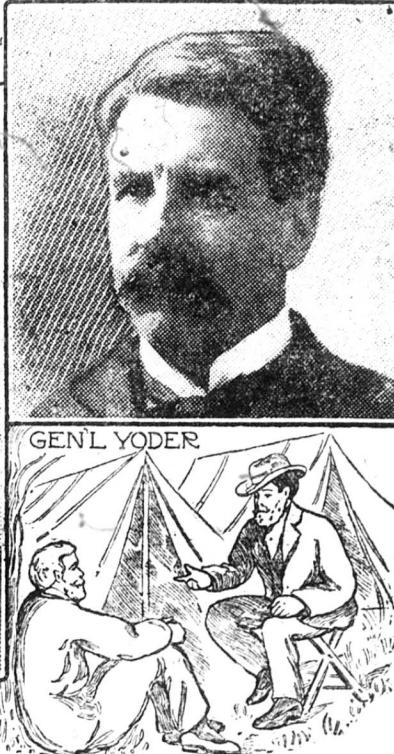
At Druggists and Dealers.

TAKE NO OTHERS.

OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK IN AMERICAN REMEDY, PE-RU-NA.



GEN'L. O'BEIRNE



GEN'L YODER

All symptoms of catarrh have disappeared, yet I continue its moderate use as a preventive, and an old man's tonic." —W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.

Gen. Sebring of the Confederate Army. Writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy Peruna as a very excellent tonic, and also good for coughs, colds, catarrh and general debility." —W. H. Sebring, 183 W. 4th St., Jacksonville, Fla.

General Payne of Washington, D. C. Writes: "I join with my comrades in recommending Peruna to my friends as an invigorating tonic to build up the system." —Eugene B. Payne, 407 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

General Talley of Pa. Vol. U. S. A. Writes: "Your Peruna has been used by me and my friends as a relief for catarrhal troubles with the most beneficial results. I am so convinced of the efficacy of Peruna that I do not hesitate to give it my recommendation." —Wm. Cooper Talley, 718 D St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

General Bigelow Cured. Gen. J. G. Bigelow, 151 C St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Peruna has made me well and it has given me more than ordinary strength and spirit for work." —J. G. Bigelow.

General Chase, Asst. Adj. Gen'l G. A. R. Writes: "The excellence of Peruna as a cure or relief for catarrhal disturbances is well established. Many of my friends have been benefited by its use." —B. F. Chase, 28 Harrison St., Anacostia, D. C.

General O'Connor of U. V. Legions. Writes: "If you are suffering from catarrh or physical difficulty, immediately commence the use of Peruna. It has been of the greatest benefit and service to many of my friends." —Dennis O'Connor, 734 32nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Wright of the Confederate Army. Writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Peruna. It is a remarkable medicine and should be used by persons who are in need of a good tonic and by sufferers from catarrh." —Marcus Wright, 1724 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Hawley of Washington, D. C. Writes: "I have used Peruna and find it very beneficial for kidney trouble and especially good for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles." —A. F. Hawley.

Brig. Gen. Cook of Washington, D. C. Writes: "As a number of my friends and acquaintances have used Peruna as a catarrhal cure with good results, and as

I am now using it beneficially, I can safely recommend its use to persons suffering from this disorder." —Geo. W. Cook.

Gen. Middleton of Washington, D. C. Writes: "Your preparation of Peruna as a cure for catarrh as well as a tonic deserves the gratitude of those afflicted with that disease as well as physical prostration. I have been much benefited in every respect in various ways, and I feel it a duty to recommend its usefulness to my fellow citizens." —John Middleton.

General Sypher of Washington, D. C. Writes: "After suffering for years with neuralgia, I was persuaded by a friend to use your remedy, Peruna, and after giving it a fair and thorough trial, I can now cheerfully recommend Peruna to any one who is suffering with neuralgia. It is also an excellent tonic." —J. H. Sypher.

Brig. Gen. Gibson of Washington, D. C. Writes: "Peruna is not only a remedy for colds and catarrh, but also an admirable tonic and should be in every household. I commend its possession and use to all persons. Am using it myself with good results." —A. G. Gibson.

Gen. Henderson of Washington, D. C. Writes: "Peruna has been used in my family with the very best results, and I take pleasure in recommending your valuable remedy to my friends as a fine tonic and effective cure for catarrh."

Maj. Gen. Armstrong of Washington, D. C.

Writes: "As many of my old comrades and friends have been greatly benefited by the use of Peruna for catarrhal troubles, I heartily join in their endorsement of its curative qualities." —F. C. Armstrong.

General Petty of the U. V. U. Writes: "It affords me pleasure to say that some of my patients who have used Peruna as a tonic and also for catarrhal troubles, have been greatly benefited by the same. I am satisfied of the excellence of the same." —Charles Petty.

General Legg of Washington, D. C. Writes: "I take pleasure in endorsing the many recommendations I have heard and read of Peruna, because of having had knowledge of the truth of so many of them.

"We always tell our sick and ailing friends of the remedies that we have learned, from experience, were good for us when ailing in the same way, and we do it as a duty we feel that we owe them.

"Why is it any the less our duty to advise all the people we can when we know of a good and comparatively inexpensive remedy that makes many cures, and benefits in almost all cases?"

"My own little personal experience of being relieved of deafness, caused by a siege of catarrh, warrants me in advising all the afflicted to just try Peruna." —A. M. Legg.

Gen. Shatswell of Washington, D. C. Writes: "I commend Peruna as a most agreeable as well as effective medicine. Catarrh and catarrhal colds are checked and generally cured by a judicious use of it. It is a good promoter of digestion and is an excellent remedy for a weak stomach. It tones up the appetite and is not at all disagreeable to take." —Nathaniel Shatswell.

Captain Jackson of Washington, D. C. Writes: "I am eighty-three years old, a veteran of the Black Hawk, Mexican and Civil Wars. Some years ago I was seriously affected with catarrh of the stomach. After the use of three bottles of Peruna every appearance of my complaint was removed."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O. All correspondence held confidential.

THE JAP AND HIS SPORTS

HUNTING IS UNKNOWN IN THE LAND OF THE MIKADO.

Big Game Is Plentiful, But the Natives Dislike Foreign Hunters.

An English sportsman who has been all through Japan on a hunting trip and who has just returned gives a detailed account of that empire from a sporting point of view. Hunting such as the people of the British Isles understand is a thing totally unknown in the land of the Mikado. Foxes, deer and hares are plentiful enough, but to hunt them is another matter, as the farmers and their methods of agriculture are uncompromisingly against it. Of game for the rifle Japan possesses a respectable number, among them being three species of bears, the wolf, a species of stag, another of antelope and the wild boar. All are, however, scarce, and getting scarcer yearly, so an expensive preparation would not pay to go in search of them, for though the Aino, that extremely hairy aborigine of Japan, hunts them all most assiduously, he will render no assistance to a stranger. Continuing the account in the Field, this same writer says:

The Japanese hunter is the most pitiful of shikaris. And then again the slightest deviation by a foreigner off the beaten tracks of travel is likely to lead to unpleasantness, for suspicion of foreigners is one of the worst traits in the Japanese character. Not being sportsmen or travellers in the same sense as the English speaking people, they cannot understand why any one should spend his time in the pursuit of objects which bring no tangible result. To revert, however, to

THE WILD GAME OF JAPAN.
It is a pity that matters are as described, for the bears of the land are unique, one species being of enormous size, strength and fierceness, while there is another directly the opposite. The first is a huge carnivorous brute, a sort of grizzly, which is frequently seen to kill and carry off a fourteen hand pony. Next to him comes a black beast very much like the sloth bear of India, and last of all a diminutive good fellow scarce larger than a good sized spaniel, exceedingly shy and seldom seen. Wolves are scarce in Japan and are a cowardly sort and only to be found in the northern part of the empire. The stag is about the size of the fallow deer of England and Scotland and of the same shape and habits.

The little Japanese antelope must be a very near relative indeed of the jungle baku of India, possessing the same general appearance and habits. The wild pig of Japan appears to be really nothing more than a domestic pig run wild; indeed, I have seen herds of Manchurian and Mongolian swine, great, black, hairy beasts, driven through the streets of Pekin, of a far wilder and fiercer breed than any wild pig I've come across in Japan. The boars are of fair size, but never so tall on the legs nor with such fine tusks as the jungly soods of India. To ride one of them down would be the case in hunting which the natives are against, as already mentioned.

SEALS AND SEA OTTERS

offer no end of fine fun in Japan, to a really keen sportsman. But then the hunter must own a yacht—say a schooner of 60 or 80 tons, and he must be prepared to live on it for weeks and months at a stretch, as well as several other inconveniences. Unlike sealing, sea otter hunting or shooting affords a considerable amount of real sport, and the danger attending it adds no mean amount of zest to it, for, while sealing operations are carried out in

hawks in exactly the same position, and yet one often hears people declare that Japanese art is conventional and untrue to nature.

LIGHT ON ANCIENT EGYPT.

Flinders Petrie Believes Pharaohs Were Ethiopian.

Prof. Flinders Petrie has returned to London from Cairo from an exploring expedition to Sinai, where interesting and unprecedented discoveries were made. Memorials of former rulers of Egypt were found which show that it was the custom to erect at the top of mines a picture or effigy of the King under whose direction the mine was being worked.

One engraving represents the Pharaohs with typically Soudanese features. Thus the origin of the dynasty to which this Pharaoh belonged is at last discovered, hieroglyphics under the picture fixing the King's date and name. Prof. Petrie maintains that the origin was Ethiopian.

The most interesting find was a Semitic temple in an almost perfect state of preservation. Its position is 40 miles north of Mount Sinai. The designers and builders had evidently taken as a model Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. Its date is anterior to the birth of Mohammed.

Sir Henry Seton-Karr has also returned to Cairo from an expedition to Fayoum. He found from certain depressions that Lake Kurin of the ancient times really consisted of a number of smaller lakes to the northwest of the present lake. He discovered numerous corn grinders and crushing stones on high ground between the depressions, leading to the inference that it had been the site of ancient settlements.

He found flint implements of Neolithic origin scattered everywhere. From the discovery of the latter it may be assumed that this was where the Bedouins got the arrowheads which years ago they used to offer for sale.

LONELY PITCAIRN ISLE

DESCENDANTS OF THE MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY.

They Are Strict Attendants at Church and Contribute to Missions.

Reports to the British Colonial Office just issued include one on Pitcairn Island, the lonely home in the Pacific of the mutineers of the armed ship Bounty who landed there in 1789. The islanders number 77 males and 92 females, including children.

They are hard working and more or less healthy, but exhibit certain vicious tendencies which religion has been unable to eradicate. Many are narrow-minded and unstable. They have adopted an extraordinary patois derived from the language of the Tahitian women who accompanied the mutineers to the island. They employ this patois in conversation among themselves, although most of the adults can speak English fairly well, and in some instances very well, considering the circumstances of their environment.

There are persons of ability among them, but some few appear to be lacking in intelligence. The children are comparatively numerous, and if properly cared for should be useful members of the community.

In regard to the morals of the islanders, in the aggregate, little that is favorable can be said. Illegitimate children, petty thefts, brawls and the use of bad language are common. Fortunately the people do not use intoxicants. The laws and regulations which deal with the above-named offences are seldom enforced.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

No deformities are noticed, but the front teeth of most of the islanders are bad. This is the only visible re-

A NEW SALMON PRESERVE

NEW GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC WILL TAP IT.

It Is Too Far From the Great Cities to Encourage the Pot Hunters.

It will be unexpected news to many sportsmen that the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is going to treble the available salmon fishing waters of the continent. The news is gathered from the reports of engineering parties who have been at work this winter surveying for the projected road.

The main line is to run across the Dominion, considerably to the north of the Canadian Pacific, as far to the north, in fact, as possible without getting altogether beyond the wheat producing belt. With great foresight, small parties of surveyors have also been at work examining promising valleys running north and south, or following timber districts to their northern limits, to insure being able to establish, and keep for the railway company, such feeding lines of rail as may be necessary.

These men have experienced much hardship and acquired some curious geographical information. Often some of them have run out of provisions owing to the inability of the Indians to follow them through the deep snows. The presence of Indian guides with a knowledge of the district has been the salvation of life over and over again.

In one instance the guide located a cache of dried and smoked fish at just the critical moment. The discovery that the fish was red salmon, fat and good, and apparently not long from the salt water when killed, excited the curiosity of the chief engineer of the party. As a rule,

LANDLOCKED SALMON

do not attain the size of most of these fish, and the lake beside which they were hidden was a good two hundred miles south of James Bay. Their guide, however, informed the engineers that the outlet of the river discharging from it was into the great salt water to the north. So, although their maps gave no inkling of the fact, it was decided that some little branch, probably of the Abitibi River, had its rise thereabout, and the fish they were subsisting upon had come in by way of the great Hudson Bay.

Another party sent out their Indian to hunt for food from kinsmen, rabbits being scarce, and were delighted when he reappeared with another redskin, dragging a heavy load of frozen salmon upon a toboggan. These were fine fish, plump and good and full of spawn. In weight they ran from ten to twenty-five pounds. They were not of the steel head Pacific Ocean variety, which is supposed not to be a sportsman's fish, since it refuses to rise at flies. They were the true Atlantic fish, exactly similar to those which the engineer in charge of this particular party had taken on the Moisie in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence the summer before.

It was evident that the marks upon them that they had been speared, probably while on

THE SPAWNING BEDS.

How they came to be so well preserved puzzled the white men, until the Indians explained that in that latitude there are deep ravines where the ice never melts. Traditional caches exist, which have been used for cold storage by certain families for years beyond number. There are also deep clefts between rocks and other sequestered nooks, where it has long been the custom to cover over the snow and ice with brushwood to keep it for preserving food.

In fishing through the ice the favorite fish taken by the several parties was the gray trout, which in size approached salmon. Monster speckled trout were common enough, though the men did not consider them to

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Leading People.

The Princess of Wales is a noted housewife, as her mother was before her, and there are few things in the management of her household that she does not understand, while there are many which she personally superintends, in spite of the fact that she is an extremely busy woman socially. She is never without some kind of needlework, and not only knits all the Prince of Wales' socks, but sees that he wears them.

King George of Greece has just celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday. There seemed little likelihood of his ever becoming a crowned King, and, like all other Danish princes, he was brought up with a knowledge of a trade or profession, in his case the one selected being farming. He was also a sailor, and at the time of his election to the Hellenic Crown was actually serving as a midshipman in the British Navy.

Queen Alexandra's laces, linens, and silks are perfumed by a method which almost any woman can copy. The drawers in which they are kept are lined with white paper strewn with rose petals. On this is a layer of the fabrics to be scented, over that a layer of rose leaves, and so on in alternation until the drawer is filled. Over all a sheet of tissue paper is spread. At the end of twenty-four hours everything in the drawer will have a delicate perfume.

President Loubet, of France, possesses at Montelimar, in the Department of the Drome, a private estate, where he passes every year some part of his scanty leisure in the character of a simple agriculturist. A portion of this property is devoted to the cultivation of truffles, the quality of which is pronounced to be exquisite. On a recent occasion he forwarded about a hundred of these succulent tubers to the Czar, the dainties being carefully enclosed in a case of rosewood coming from Madagascar.

Had it not been for the superstition that thirteen is an unlucky number, the Duchess of Sutherland might never have married her present husband. Her mother was giving a dinner-party one night, when it was discovered that the company at the table numbered thirteen. In hot haste the future Duchess—then a young girl—was sent for to make fourteen. The Marquis of Stafford—now the Duke of Sutherland—was one of the guests, and the story goes that he fell in love with the beautiful little lady on the spot.

Some time ago the King of the Belgians unknowingly helped to win a wager for a couple of Norwegians. One day, while His Majesty was cruising in his yacht, the Alberta, off the coast of Norway, a small boat approached the Royal vessel and of a sudden capsized, precipitating its occupants—two young fellows—into the water. Leopold II., who witnessed the incident, at once sent some of his sailors to the rescue, and the youths, having been picked up, were conveyed to the Alberta, where they were received by the King, who warmly congratulated them on their escape and gave them a good lunch. It was not until some hours afterwards that the monarch was apprised of the fact that the guests he had entertained had laid a wager that they would get into conversation with him, and that to effect this object they had capsized their craft.

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother-in-law, whose eccentricities have several times made him the subject of public comment, has now made a regulation which recalls the times before the revolution of 1848, when Berliners were forbidden by their ruler to smoke in their own streets. His Royal Highness, who is a non-smoker, made a tour of inspection with the Princess at nine o'clock one evening through every apartment of his palace at Potsdam. All went well until in the canteen attached to the

schooner of 60 or 80 tons, and he must be prepared to live on it for weeks and months at a stretch, as well as several other inconveniences. Unlike sealing, sea otter hunting or shooting affords a considerable amount of real sport, and the danger attending it adds no mean amount of zest to it, for, while sealing operations are carried out in midocean, the sea otter has to be searched for close inshore, and as he dearly loves a rock bound coast the hunter's boat is liable to be stove in. His habitat, so far as the Asiatic side of the Pacific is concerned, is among the Kuriles and along the coasts of Saghalien and Kamchatka—places where the tide rips have to be seen to be appreciated. For these tide rips and the extraordinary commotion they create in the waters the hunters have to keep a sharp lookout, for a boat caught in one of them is sure to get swamped and the hunter's chance of escape from a watery grave is small indeed.

There are two methods of hunting the sea otter, which is a remarkably wary brute and about six times as large as the land otter. The first method is for three hunters to work together, one following the other at a distance of half a mile or so, keeping close to the shore, either sailing or sculling along parallel to it, but the third well out from the first two. Upon sighting their quarry the hunters endeavor to cut him off from the shore and away from any rocks that might afford him shelter. Keeping him well between them they open fire every time he shows his snout above water and as the bullets whistle near him he

DIVES AGAIN AND AGAIN.

His first dives are generally long and in the direction of the shore, but as he gets winded the dives are shorter and more erratic and then the hunters close in on him and hustle him about until he can be knocked on the head or shot without fear of damaging the skin, for a sea otter's pelt is one of the most valuable of furs. Sometimes, however, a hunter will take up his position upon a rock and lie in wait for the otter to come within range of his rifle, but he will pursue these tactics only when he knows there is good feeding ground in the neighborhood. Even then, with the firm ground under him, he must be a quick shot to bag his otter, for while swimming about and on the move the brute affords but a very small and difficult target.

Sealing in Japan's waters amounts to little, but the natives, with their low standard of living, are managing to make it pay. But even for them the day cannot be far distant when it will be completely done for as a paying venture, and in the interests of humanity the quicker the day comes the better. The seas are, it may be added, always shot with small sized buckshot, and generally so when lying asleep on the surface of the water. Those, however, that were killed in rookeries were rounded up and clubbed to death.

Hawking is pursued occasionally in Japan, but principally by the Samurai, or gentlemen of old Japan, a number of whom still keep hawks. One of these Samurai was a friend of mine and went in largely for rock-work in his garden, where he kept a magnificent specimen of a fish hawk, or osprey, fettered to a huge boulder of granite projecting over the ornamental waters. When a tame carp or tortoise was driven past the base of the rock the effect on the bird was really superb. She became fiercely excited, and the old man, who was an artist, watched every movement and instantly tried to transfer the effect to the Japanese equivalent for canvas. The result was that my old friend's hawks and eagles simply lived upon his canvases, and though I often examined his sketches I never saw two

is favorable can be said. Iniquitous children, petty thefts, brawls and the use of bad language are common. Fortunately the people do not use intoxicants. The laws and regulations which deal with the above-named offences are seldom enforced.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

No deformities are noticed, but the front teeth of most of the islanders are bad. This is the only visible result of intermarriage. The people are Seventh Day Adventists, and observe the Sabbath scrupulously. They are exemplary in their attendance at week-day prayer meetings and church gatherings. Nevertheless vulgar stories and obscene songs are not unknown.

The Pitcairn Islanders contribute 10 per cent. of the produce of the place and any moneys that are received to the church, and they subscribe to Sabbath schools and other religious funds. The produce so contributed is sold and proceeds, with other cash collections, are forwarded to the Foreign Mission Board of the Seventh Day Adventists in America.

An official who visited the island in May says in a report that he found that the Government instituted in 1896, which consisted of a president, vice-president, a judge and seven members of a Parliament, was not working well, so he made certain changes.

GREAT MEN AT THE TABLE.

"A plague on your bill of fare! Show me your bill of company!" Such was the remark made by Swift when tempted to dine with Bolingbroke by a recital of the good dishes which would be set before him. It is, nevertheless, a fact that great literary men of the past have shown strong desires for particular dishes. Alexander Pope would always succumb to stewed lampreys, and Dr. Johnson had keen relish for a leg of mutton and veal-pie. Steak-pudding was his greatest treat, however, Dryden, declining an invitation from a lady to an attractive supper, wrote: "If beggars might be choosers, a chine of honest bacon would please my appetite more than all the mutton-puddings, for I like them better plain, having a vulgar stomach." Dr. Parr, the great Greek scholar, relished "hot boiled lobster, with a profusion of shrimp-sauce," and Byron was inordinately fond of bacon and eggs, which he freely indulged in, in spite of what he knew would be the inevitable result—an attack of indigestion. Leigh Hunt's late suppers of indigestible foods produced "things that had nearly killed him," and Beethoven cared for little else but soup.

THE COMING NERVOUS RACE.

One third of the world's schoolchildren are afflicted with some form of nervousness, mild or aggravated. Nearly all exhibit signs of mental depression, with a marked tendency to melancholia. This, according to Dr. Kranshoff, is attributed to strenuous city life; impure city atmosphere; the bringing up of children in flats; no relief from noise, day or night; lack of proper nutrition; late hours permitted by parents; and increasing among tram and rail routes. His remedy is a system of forest schools, such as those established in Berlin. The establishment covers about one acre of ground, and is surrounded by pine forests, which screen it from high winds. Green lawns and shrubberies delight the eye. The pupils spend the entire day at the schools, where they are given three meals. The actual time for study is not to exceed two to two and a half hours the rest of the day being spent in games, gymnastics, manual training, etc. After the midday dinner the children may rest or sleep in comfortable chairs. A physician visits the school regularly to look after the health of the pupils.

Bobby—"How much footwear do you wear out in a month, Tommy?" Tommy—"Two pairs of shoes and a pair of my mother's slippers."

other sequestered nooks, where it has long been the custom to cover over the snow and ice with brushwood to keep it for preserving food.

In fishing through the ice the favorite fish taken by the several parties was the gray trout, which in size approached salmon. Monster speckled trout were common enough, though the men did not consider them to be of the same variety as those caught in the waters of old Canada. One man who caught a two pound salmon was assured that if he would come to that lake in July he could get as many as he wanted of the same kind of fish, only bigger than he would care to carry away. His informant, a gray old half-breed, said he had conducted a missionary to the same lake late last summer and the missionary had taken with a fly more than fifty salmon in two days, retaining none less than 3 feet 6 inches in length. The fisherman told his guide that this was his unvarying rule as regards size.

This party met afterward with one of the devoted men who give their lives to the work of evangelizing the Esquimaux and Indians of the great Northland. From him they learned that with the Indians of the interior, as distinguished from the blubber-eating tribesmen of the seacoast, salmon and wild geese are the staple articles of diet.

All the streams emptying into the bay are salmon runs in the summer. Spawning takes place about the end of August, in some seasons not until September; but the fish strike in from the salt water as soon as the ice begins to move. They rise well, and do more leaping than in more southern rivers.

MOSQUITOES ARE VICIOUS

in the early part of the summer, until the leaves harden, when they disappear. It is almost impossible to eat effectively as long as that plague lasts.

In late years it has been found impossible to fish for salmon in the open sea, at the mouths of rivers, when the ice is coming down; and there are days when the Indians go out on rafts, or in their canoes, and tying a cord to the handles of their spears transfix the big fish as they slowly move about in thick ranks waiting for the water to clear so that they may begin their annual run into the country. Netting is not much practised, because spearing is easier.

When the new railway is built the headwaters of these north flowing rivers will be brought within comparatively easy reach of anglers, and as the distance from market is great enough to prevent pot hunting, it is likely that the fishing rights there will be much more valuable than are those in the waters now available, which are mainly those tributary to the St. Lawrence where there is easy access to large cities.

The traditions of the natives, with which the records of the missionaries agree, show that the salmon are increasing rather than decreasing in the rivers going north. With no incentive to kill more than they can use for food the scattered peoples around Hudson Bay will not take enough of them from the waters to deplete them seriously.

It is possible that these rivers represent nature's last salmon preserve, which is at last going to be laid open to anglers by the new railroad.—Lachine correspondence in New York Sun.

MIXED METAPHORS.

A butler was convicted of stealing his master's wine, and the judge, in giving judgment exclaimed, somewhat pompously:

"Dead to every claim of natural affection, blind to your own interests, you have burst through all the restraints of religion and morality, and have for many years been feathering your own nest with your master's bottles. Truly it was not a 'led of roses.'"

which recalls the times before the revolution of 1848, when Berliners were forbidden by their ruler to smoke in their own streets. His Royal Highness, who is a non-smoker, made a tour of inspection with the Princess at nine o'clock one evening through every apartment of his palace at Potsdam. All went well until in the *canteen* attached to the palace, where the men-servants spend their free time, the Royal nostrils were offended by the smell of cigar smoke. Prince Leopold thereupon issued strict orders that no one shall smoke either in the palace or in the extensive grounds, and that no Royal servant shall smoke inside his own dwelling when this is situated within the palace precincts. The Prince also forbids his servants to smoke when outside the palace walls so long as they are wearing his livery.

BLACK OWING TO SUN.

Nature Provides Negroes a Pigment as Protection.

Surgeon-Major Charles Woodruff, of the United States army, has solved the interesting puzzle, "Why is the Negro Black?"

The answer, roughly summarized is that his blackness is his defence against the dangers of the sun. The entire question is treated by Major Woodruff in an exhaustive treatise under the title of "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men."

Sun rays are divided into two classes—long and short. The latter are dangerous to all persons who are not defended from them; the former make for heat. To avoid both these dangers the pure negro has evolved a black skin and nocturnal habits. The defensive skin is an armor of pigment just under the outer skin. It varies in intensity of color from the coal black negro of the tropics to the white man of northern latitudes. The pigment is always there—just sufficient in strength to resist the danger in different climates. This accounts for the varying colors of different races—black, red, yellow, copper, and white. It is only absent in Albinos—a sign of degeneration, explains Major Woodruff.

An extreme illustration of the danger of rays is provided by radium. It is stated that a single pound of radium in a room would kill everyone present by the blasting force of its rays. The negro's nocturnal habits are rendered necessary by the conversion of dangerous sun rays into harmless but uncomfortable heat rays. This is how Major Woodruff states the facts of the case in this respect:

"The negro is really a nocturnal animal, like the other black animals of the tropics. Left to himself, he behaves like a cat—inclined to sleep all day, hiding away somewhere, and becomes lively, energetic, and active at night. In the Southern States the plantation negroes can be heard all night long, prowling, shouting, singing, courting, and chicken stealing. Their dances, camp meetings, and household habits are based on this nocturnal instinct to hide from the light even if they are better protected than we."

The negro's natural armor is only efficacious against natural heat. When exposed to artificial heat in a dark atmosphere, the black skin ceases to throw off heat, and the negro suffers. In a stone hole, for instance, he is usually the first man to collapse, even when white men are unaffected.

COBWEBS ELECTRICITY.

The operation of telegraph lines in the Argentine Republic is greatly hampered by the fact that myriads of small spiders weave their webs on the wires until they hang down in regular festoons. These masses of cobweb, when damped by rain or dew, establish "leaks," and by drawing off the current the capacity of the lines is sometimes reduced to only a tenth of the normal.

WIVES WHO NEVER SPEAK

WAGER NEARLY COST MRS. SELLERS HER HUSBAND.

A Woman Simulated Dumbness In Order to Win a Rich Husband.

No word on her marriage day may a Korean bride utter: should she transgress she at once becomes an object of ridicule and loses caste. She must remain obdurate to her husband's entreaties; neither threat nor prayer must move her, for all the household is on the qui vive to catch a single muttered syllable. Sometimes for a week or more she does not speak, and even then, when complete silence is broken, only puts her tongue to the most necessary uses.

Although no such universal custom is prevalent in the Western world, cases of taciturn brides—after excluding such as are afflicted with dumbness—are not wanting. In the early forties a Mrs. Sellers undertook, for a wager of \$250, to remain mute for the first month of her marriage. Her husband, who naturally was not in the secret, was so much incensed at his bride's behaviour that he left her before the period of her ordeal had expired, only to return later when apprised of the real reason for this unusual silence.

Driven almost to distraction by a nagging wife, a Liverpool tradesman in an excellent way of business vowed that, should he ever lose his partner, he would never take another.

UNLESS SHE WERE DUMB. Chance made him a widower, and such he remained for many years until, when old age was creeping on, he met at a friend's house a lady who, to all seeming, possessed that necessary qualification of enforced silence he looked for in a wife. To all seeming only, for in reality she was gifted with much volubility of speech.

With her eye to the old man's money she played her role with admirable pertinacity, for not only did she simulate dumbness before marriage, but for the five years of their wedded life her husband never heard a single word pass her lips. At his death he left her the bulk of his not inconsiderable fortune.

Of twin sisters living at Birmingham the fact that one was dumb alone made them distinguishable. Despite her affliction the mute girl was asked in marriage by a well-to-do Londoner, whom she accepted. Shortly before the day fixed for the ceremony she died suddenly. To her lover the sister communicated the news of her own death, and on his arrival in Birmingham so successfully passed herself off as the deceased girl that she was led to the altar and made a wife. For over a year after her marriage did she continue the deception, when the power of speech gradually came to her, much to the wonder and delight of the unsuspecting husband.

On the anniversary of their wedding day a Brussels couple named Dupont quarrelled so bitterly that the wife,

IN A BURST OF PASSION, swore that her husband should never again hear the sound of her voice. She would there and then have quitted the house, but her now penitent husband implored her not to leave him. To that extent only did his entreaties prevail, for she kept the letter of her oath, and never in her spouse's presence did she unloose her tongue. In other respects she continued a model wife, and maybe her strange resolution contributed not a little to the harmony of the household.

A Brunn woman, whose husband was in hiding from the authorities

NEW AND STRANGE.

Some of the Latest Inventions and Discoveries.

Illuminated crosses on church steeples are coming into vogue; the arrangement is easily made by means of incandescent lamps, and the result is not only attractive, but useful in certain parts, because the crosses act as landmarks.

The latest device for seeing the time by your watch on dark winter mornings is a small electric glow-lamp attached to a magnifying glass. You touch the switch lying by your bedside, and the light appears in front of the dial of the watch, while the glass magnifies the dial so that you can see the time without trouble.

A German military chemist cheerfully announces that he has invented a cannon which will discharge an annihilating electric bolt at the enemy. This bolt will kill any number of men, and, if it falls on a battleship, the vessel will be a simple death-trap for all within it, as no man could escape the effects of the electric bolt.

A novel hatpin has just been invented. It is a disc attached to the under surface of the crown of the hat, with a button protruding from the upper side; on the disc are two pins resembling coils. The button is turned, the new pins enter the hair, curl in it, and fasten the hat firmly to the head. To remove the hat, you must first turn the button back again.

A combined carpet-stretcher and tack-hammer ought to be useful to all who have perspired and grown tired and irritable with the laying of carpets. While the combination tool holds the carpet and keeps it stretched, the tacks run along from a reservoir, fall into position, and are held thus till the hammer comes down upon them with gentle persuasion and knocks them into the flooring.

A new halter rope for horses and cattle is based on the counterweight principle. When the animal lies down, the rope of the old style gets a certain amount of "slack," which may prove dangerous, as it likely to get round its neck or legs. In the new style, the counterweight obviates all such danger, and there is no straining on the animal's neck to support the weight that saves it from strangulation.

A Swiss inventor has patented an apparatus for enabling recruits to acquire good marksmanship without wasting powder. A dummy gun is mounted on a support; a pointer shows him the exact position of the bull's-eye, and the recruit can by this means detect the slightest deviation of his gun from the proper line. Not until he has sighted his gun does he look at the pointer to ascertain the accuracy of his aim.

A doll-maker of Nuremberg is perfecting a cheap apparatus for making dolls talk, so that even the very lowest-priced ones can utter quaint sayings. It consists of a celluloid strip with a "record" on it, and a stylus that can be worked by a small handle extending outside the doll's anatomy, the whole incased in a sounding-box. Even in its present stage the idea is a success, but the maker intends to further improve it.

THEY ALL HELPED.

This incident happened in the streets of London, England. A gentleman hailed a bootblack for a shine. The lad came rather slowly for one of that lively guild, and before he could get his brushes out another larger boy ran up and pushed him aside, saying, "Here, you go and set down, Jimmy!" The gentleman was indignant at what he deemed a piece of outrageous bullying, and sharply told the new-comer to clear out.

"Oh, that's all right," was the reply. "I'm only going to do it for him. You see, he's been ill in the

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT

MANY RUSSIAN EXILES

DRUNKEN ORGIES AS MUKDEN FALLS.

Description of Riot and Panic—There Was Vodka Enough For All.

This is the story of the orgy and the panic of the Russian evacuation and retreat from Mukden. Some features of it are almost incredible of belief, but I have photographs and signed statements to prove them, writes a correspondent.

The Russians were demoralized at the outset by the destruction of their stores March 3, when a large amount of supplies were burned around the Mitanai headquarters of the army, on the extreme right. Vodka casks were opened with swords and hatchets, and the men knelt down to drink the muddy liquor, which was flowing ankle deep on the ground. Some used as goblets the cases of exploded Japanese shells which fell around them. Sometimes firearms were discharged accidentally, sometimes the report that the Japanese were but half a mile away caused a commotion, but the soldiers soon resumed their orgy, all dislocating their officers. Thousands of soldiers were lying around in drunken stupor, and even wounded officers were so intoxicated that they were only able to crawl around.

ALCOHOLIC DEMONS.

The storm enveloped the scene, giving the frenzied crowd the appearance of alcoholic demons battling in a hell of smoke. The soldiers developed Anglophobist sentiments that were dangerous for me, but Rikachoff, the Russian newspaper correspondent, helped me to escape.

A similar scene occurred at Fushan which the Russians call Quanshan, and afterwards at Mukden itself. On March 4 I returned to Mukden, where I found a remarkable assembly of armed and wounded Hunshus in the Russian service. They all were young men, gorgeously dressed, and fierce as tigers. They draw their swords on the spectators on the slightest provocation, and the terror-stricken citizens of Mukden gazed at them from afar. I do not know why these men were assembled, or what became of them.

MUKDEN IN FLAMES.

On Friday morning, March 10, I found that Mukden had been evacuated during the night. The Russian settlement was burning and drunken soldiers were throwing handfuls of cartridges into the flames. I rode northwards along the railway. Several miles to the north I found 5,000 men, the debris of seven regiments, lying behind the railway embankment, under heavy fire from the east.

Many corpses were lying about, the wounded were neglected, and the fields were strewn for a dozen miles with provisions, rifles, cartridges and dead horses. The leader of this force said that he had been farther north, but that the Japanese had driven him back. Everybody was dispirited, for the soldiers knew they were surrounded.

In the evening I went east with the intention of making a wide detour to avoid the Japanese. Wounded men were strewn thick on the ground, wailing. "Brothers, do not abandon us." I gave my horse to a wounded man, who had lost his own in the confusion of the retreat. I helped place other wounded soldiers on gun carriages until there was no room for more. Some of the men fell down asleep. Many intoxicated men lay on the road. Some were tortured to death by Chinese bandits, and I saw many corpses that had been stripped naked.

CORPSES STREW THE GROUND.

I walked all night over rifles and cartridges, tormented by thirst. Fre-

THEY ARE THE BEST EDUCATED IN THE EMPIRE.

By One Who Has Voluntarily Left St. Petersburg Never to Return.

I am not a revolutionary, or in any way a dangerous character, but an advocate of moderate and prudent reform on strictly constitutional lines. I am well known in St. Petersburg, where I am a member of several learned societies, and on the "douna," or local town council. My father held a very high office in the Government service, and several of my sisters are to-day maids of honor to the Empress, writes an exile in Pearson's Weekly.

Yet because of my opinions of reform, and principally because of my attaching my signature to a petition, advocating the reception of a deputation of workmen, my name has been removed from the list of Gentlemen of the Court.

My house in the Bolchoia Morskaya has been kept continually under espionage since that moment. I could not walk or drive without spies following me, as if I were some criminal. Hints have been thrown out to me that worse punishment may follow.

For weeks this torture continued till I could stand it no longer, and so I have sold up my property and migrated to the

FREE SHORES OF BRITAIN.

Already in London I have met some thirty Russians who only a few weeks back were law-abiding citizens of St. Petersburg, I have been given the addresses of more than a hundred wealthy exiles, who have voluntarily come to your country, while I am assured that many hundreds of my countrymen have recently made their homes in Paris.

As you will see by your newspapers train-loads of wealthy Russians are leaving my humiliated and mis-governed country.

The bureaucracy is forcing us out. The ignorant peasant, by the pernicious police system, are whipped into submission; the intelligent and educated citizen who allows himself opinions is either forced to suppress them or be banished from his home and loved ones, perhaps for ever.

Because we seek to amend governmental methods we are called Nihilists. The term is very misleading. There is no section of the protesting people in Russia to whom the word Nihilistic, in the sense of destruction, really belongs. Rather should we be called reformers.

Yet, because of our views—and amongst our ranks are members of the nobility and a great number of the best educated in the Empire—for the advancement of our country, we are hounded about and

TREATED LIKE CRIMINALS.

In the penal settlements and mines of Siberia are thousands of cultured men and women whose only offence was their dissatisfaction at governmental methods.

The majority of them have been deported under what is called "the administrative process," which does not require any legal form to carry into effect. They have been sent off because it has been considered necessary to restrain them, lest they might be "tempted to do something which would tend to raise a presumption that his or her presence at home was likely to become prejudicial to public order."

Yet every such charge is supposed to be investigated by the Governor of the district. The investigation is a sham. It is too much trouble for the average lazy, drunken officials.

Some of Russia's greatest men have been exiled to Siberia. I could tell you the life-story of hundreds of

entreaties prevail, for she kept the letter of her oath, and never in her spouse's presence did she unloose her tongue. In other respects she continued a model wife, and maybe her strange resolution contributed not a little to the harmony of the household.

A Brunn woman, whose husband was in hiding from the authorities, inadvertently betrayed his whereabouts to a neighbor who was secretly in the pay of the police. As a result he was taken and received a term of imprisonment. So much did his wife take to heart this misfortune, which had been brought about by her gossipping tongue, that she resolved for the remainder of her life to remain mute; nor did she even make an exception in her husband's favor, for, although she received him on his release with the utmost affection, she maintained an obdurate silence, which remained unbroken till her death, which took place three years later.

BRITAIN'S NAVY SUPREME.

She Holds a Big Superiority in Naval Strength.

Comparing the strength of Great Britain's battleships with combinations of foreign powers at the London Chamber of Commerce recently, Admiral Fremantle said he felt that the country's position in the future would not be so strong as it was now. The figures were:

Battleships built:
England 46
France and Russia 33
France, Russia and Germany 48
France, Germany, and United States 48

Battleships built and building:
England 54
France and Russia 43
France, Russia, and Germany 65
France, Germany and United States 71

The admiral felt that Great Britain had been too hasty in the rejection of cruisers. He regretted also that she was postponing the construction of a battleship and an armored cruiser, especially when she looked around and saw her neighbors going forward steadily with their programs of naval construction. He did not say that at the present time Great Britain should not be able to carry on a war with advantage, but it would be far safer if she were to go on steadily and keep well ahead of her competitors.

ANIMALS AND FIRE.

Most animals are afraid of fire, and will fly from it in terror. To others there is a fascination about a flame, and they will walk into it even though tortured by the heat. A horse in a burning stable goes mad with fear, but a dog is as cool as at any time. He keeps his nose down to the floor, where the air is purest, and sets himself calmly to find his way out. Cats in fires howl pitifully. They hide their faces from the light, and crouch in corners. When their rescuer lifts them, they are as a rule quite docile and subdued, never biting or scratching. Birds seem to be hypnotized by fire, and keep perfectly still; even the loquacious parrot in a fire has nothing to say. They are easy to lead forth, and often find their way out themselves.

A LITTLE OFF THE TOP.

A man came before a magistrate charged with causing unnecessary pain and suffering to a flock of sheep, by making them hurry in the heat of the day. He defended himself.

"Your worship," he said, "I know you often have to hurry yourself."

"Quite so, quite so," said the magistrate, smiling blandly; and then, putting his hand on his head, which was quite bald, "but I never found that hurrying improved the growth of the wool, and I line you five dollars."

other larger boy ran up and pushed him aside, saying, "Here, you go and set down, Jimmy!" The gentleman was indignant at what he deemed a piece of outrageous bullying, and sharply told the new-comer to clear out.

"Oh, that's all right," was the reply. "I'm only going to do it for him. You see, he's been ill in the hospital for more'n a month, and can't do much work yet, so us boys all turn in and give him a lift when we can."

"Is that so, Jimmy?" the gentleman asked.

"Yes, sir," weakly replied the boy, and, as he looked up, the pallid, pinched face could be discerned even through the grime that covered it. "He does it fur me, if you'll let him."

"Certainly; go ahead," and as the bootblack plied the brush the gentleman pried him with questions.

"You say all the boys help him in this way?"

"Yes, sir. When they ain't got no job themselves, and Jimmy gets one, they turns in and helps him, 'cause he ain't very strong yet, you see."

"What percentage do you charge him on a job?"

"Hey?" queried the youngster. "I don't know what you mean."

"I mean what part of the money do you give him, and how much do you keep out of it?"

"You bet I don't keep none; I ain't such a sneak as that."

"So you give it all to him, do you?"

"Yes, I do. All the boys give up what they gets on his job. I'd like to catch any teller sneakin' off the poor chap, I would."

The shine being complete, the gentleman handed the urchin half a dollar, saying, "You're a pretty good fellow; so you keep ten cents and give the rest to Jimmy here."

"Can't do it, sir; it's his customer. Here, Jim." He threw him the coin, and was off like a shot after a customer of his own.

"Works well, don't it?" commented Jimmy, ten minutes later, turning a cart-wheel. "That makes two dollars."

READ THIS.

Bright, cheerful, hopeful thoughts, and a strong belief in one's own ability to accomplish the thing undertaken, are friends that will ensure success. The ambitious person should learn as early in life as possible to pick out the friends and enemies of success, and in many cases it will be found that the greatest enemy resides within themselves. Morbid thoughts, for example, are infinitely greater hindrances to success than opposition from outside, and no health, no beauty, no harmony, no real success, can exist in the atmosphere of abnormal melancholy, or morbid ideas. Overcome the enemies to success within yourself, and you will have done much towards reaching the goal of your ambition.

THE FINANCIER SCORED.

The late Baron de Hirsch, the Jewish financier, says a biographer, was dining at a German nobleman's house in company with a certain Prince who made no secret of his venomous antipathy to the Jews. Courtesy proved no barrier to the outflow of his spleen.

Remarking upon a tour he had made in Turkey, he said he had been favorably impressed by two of its customs:

"All Jews and dogs that are caught are immediately killed."

The Baron, with smiling sang-froid, immediately relieved the scandalized consternation of the other guests with the bland rejoinder:—

"How fortunate you and I don't live there!"

The Caspian Sea, 180,000 square miles, is the largest lake in the world; Lough Neagh is 153 square miles.

room for more. Some of the men fell down asleep. Many intoxicated men lay on the road. Some were tortured to death by Chinese bandits, and I saw many corpses that had been stripped naked.

CORPSES STREW THE GROUND.

I walked all night over rifles and cartridges, tormented by thirst. Frequently I fell over corpses left on the ground. In brief intervals the Japs' searchlights swept the horizon toward the north. The Russians always tried to hide from this searchlight and all the men shivered whenever they saw it fixed on them like the gaze of a gigantic eye. Several villages were blazing afar off. Some Japanese scouts fired a few shots at close range toward midnight.

Dawn found me in the hilly country near Talienshu, 12 miles north of Mukden. The enemy was invisible and we thought we were saved, but when we were entering a side valley the firing began from the south. We rushed wildly northward like frightened sheep, but were soon stopped by a sharp fusilade from an unseen enemy in the north. We were also fired upon from the east and shelled at close range from the heights to the westward, the shrapnel bursting among the soldiers, who rushed to and fro in panic. They seemed to imagine they were being fired upon by their own men, and raised loud cries of "Voi!" "Voi!" and uttered in loud, inarticulate wails the most dreadful sounds I ever heard.

BUGLES SOUND SURRENDER.

The officers finally succeeded in getting the men lined up in two shallow furrows, but, being absolutely powerless against the enemy's fire, the men threw away their rifles and waved white handkerchiefs, while the buglers sounded "Cease fire." It seemed hours, however, before the Japanese ceased firing. Meanwhile the Russian commander was killed and many officers and men wounded.

The Russians became convinced that the Japanese intended to give no quarter. The soldiers hitherto had suspected me, but now a deputation of them, weeping hysterically, asked me, being a British subject, to go and beg the Japanese to spare them. I replied that it was impossible.

Suddenly the firing ceased, and from the right and left two detachments of Japanese infantry seemed to rise out of the ground. They advanced rapidly, and when they were close I saw they wore the uniform of the Imperial Guards. They met the Russians like long-divided brothers.

JAPS FEAR RUSSIAN KISSES.

The Russians heartily shook hands with the Japanese and tried to kiss them. The Japanese, however, objected to the kisses, fearing the Russians wanted to bite them.

We reached Liao-Yang late at night. The city was quiet, but the Government offices were still open. The scene afforded a great contrast to Liao-Yang under Russian rule. The Japanese were living in the comfortable Russian houses at the station.

Thousands of dirty, ragged Russians were penned inside a fenced enclosure near the station, sleeping on the bare ground, without covering, without decent privacy, and under the contemptuous gaze of crowds of Japanese and Chinese who peered through the bars as if at a menagerie. Many of the Japanese held their noses on account, they said, of the evil odor emanating from the Russians. Words cannot convey an adequate idea of the tremendous humiliation the white race thus suffered in the eyes of the Chinese.

Cholly (examining first print from the negative)—"Isn't there some way to make my mustache show a little plainer?" Photographer—"Why, yes; you might wait a few years and then come again."

cial to public order."

Yet every such charge is supposed to be investigated by the Governor of the district. The investigation is a sham. It is too much trouble for the average lazy, drunken officials.

Some of Russia's greatest men have been exiled to Siberia. I could tell you the life-story of hundreds of them. My friend, Professor Kavafshaya, under "administrative process," was exiled to Minnsinsk, in Eastern Siberia, and his wife, Maria, was deported to the mines of Kara.

After several years of separation she was allowed to join her husband, but a change of governors taking place, she was sent back again to the mines. On her friend, Madame Sigida, another political exile, being flogged to death for striking the commandant, Madame Kavafshaya COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Korchenko, a novelist whom I met frequently in St. Petersburg, was exiled on two occasions by administrative process. His wife shared his exile with him. On the first occasion he was sent to Tomsk, 2,000 miles from St. Petersburg, and on the second to Yakutsk, 3,000 miles away. Fortunately he managed to escape to the United States, where I believe he lives to-day.

Felix Volkovsky, a poet of repute, was exiled for political reasons, but escaped, and is at present in London. Dr. Beillie was captured in Ivanograd on the charge of giving lessons to two ladies who were "politically untrustworthy." He was sent to Verkhovansk, 6,000 miles away, his faithful wife following him.

After traversing 4,000 miles, however, and coming to a place called Verkholensh, which she believed was the place where she would find her husband, and discovering that she was still 2,700 miles from him, she became insane, and died in Tokush prison.

I could fill a volume with the painful details concerning political exiles I have known personally. But enough has been written. Besides these poor sufferers, every Continental city has numbers of intelligent Russians who have voluntarily exiled themselves. Thank Heaven, my reader, that you live in a country where freedom of speech, thought, and opinion are universal. They are a blessing beyond all price.

LONDON BRIDGE.

The work of widening and improving London bridge is now nearing completion. The old bridge will be considerably beautified by the alteration. Practically Sir John Rennie's bridge, built over seventy years ago at a cost of \$10,000,000, still stands, for the main improvements are the widening of the roadway and footpaths, and the substitution for the solid parapet of an artistically designed open balustrade parapet, worked in Dartmoor granite. The need for greater traffic facilities across city bridges is emphasized by the fact that the high-level footways of the Tower bridge are now practically useless. They have lost their charm of novelty. The hydraulic lifts stand idle, passengers realizing that little time is gained by using the high level while the low-level bridge is raised for shipping traffic. The city corporation has applied to parliament for power to close the high footways.

TUNING-FORK IN SURGERY.

It appears that the human bones are ready conductors of sound, and a knowledge of this character now receives practical attention by the employment of the tuning-fork to determine the extent and nature of fractures. If there is no fracture, then the bell of the stethoscope distinctly conveys the note from the fork; if there is fracture, then the continuity is broken and the sound is not heard at all.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN

Dishonesty in Daily Life Is a Foe to Success.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N. Y., says:—Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached from the following text:—“Thou shalt not steal.”

Over in North Africa, in a nook sheltered under the mountains and surrounded by rich groves of oranges and palms, is a large hotel; all its inmates are exiles from home and native land. Because that little town exempts them from arrest, these guests have found therein a place of refuge. Who are these American exiles? They are bookkeepers, cashiers, confidential clerks, directors, who have been guilty of dishonesty and with their booty have fled from justice. Sitting in the garden or lingering beside the fountains they are seeking to forget the past; but lo! there are no waters of Lethe to

In Mexico also there is one street given up to these exiles from home, and in a Canadian city there is another colony of restless and heart-broken fugitives. The path upon which they entered seemed to be paved with gold, but the end of that path was fiery ashes. And more and more society suffers through similar dishonesty. Every morning the paper gives at least one story of a youth who has disappeared from office, or store, or bank. Companies have been organized to insure the firm against

THE FLIGHT OF THE CLERK.

The time has come fully for writers and parents to warn young men and women against the peril of dishonesty that always ends in disaster, shame and heartbreak.

Among the causes of dishonesty:

1. Extravagance. The brilliant shop windows tempt the youth to dress and show. The rich clothes of other young men stir the sense of vanity and pride. The assembly in the theater or the ballroom floor publish the pleasures of dress. Everything tends to develop the love of beautiful things. Young men come to feel that they must like beyond their income. Tempted, they forget that he who dallies is lost.

2. Dishonesty begins with many a young husband through a sincere desire to please his wife. In her father's home she had much, where he could give little. She sees other girls in her set buying expensive gowns and returns home to describe their rich finery. The youth is irritated by his poverty. Weak, he is unable to deny pleasure to one he loves.

3. Low wages is a fruitful cause of dishonesty. Many young men and women are trying to support themselves on \$5 or \$10 a week. The typewriter and bookkeeper works for \$60 a month. When he makes up the year's reports he discovers that his employer has cleared \$60,000 during the year. He has put in two hours to his employer's one. The tempter whispers that all this represents injustice. Some of the firm's treasure belongs to him. They have kept back.

THE WAGES OF THE POOR.

The youth forgets that the little that the righteous hath is better than the abundance of dishonesty. But once

the clerk has taken the first wrong step, the descent into the abyss and the hell where fear and torment dwell is almost inevitable.

4. The example of the firm educates in dishonest courses in some instances. If the firm weaves cotton threads in and sells them for silk, if the druggist teaches the clerk to adulterate the medicines, if the merchant teaches the clerk to tell lies in the advertisement, if the youth discovers that his employers' weights are periodically short, little by little the youth suffers in his own character and gradually becomes himself an adept in stealing and deceiving as a fine art.

Dish also leads to dishonesty. Recently a very large mercantile house discovered a shortage in the stock. Detectives were put at work. Finally they discovered that there was a chain of thieves organized among the employes of the house, beginning with a clerk on the top floor and ending with a packer in the basement, and of the teamsters in the street. In a single year they stole nearly \$100,000 worth of goods.

The man who confessed found the reason of his temptation in debt. He was extravagant, borrowed money and could not pay. One of the men on the floor with him was in debt through the long illness and death of his child. In a despondent hour the two were talking over their troubles. Unfortunately an evil suggestion dropped by the one fell like a spark of tinder in the mind of the other. By working together they carried off each week

A LITTLE STORE OF GOODS.

At last, as they found another clerk in another department whom they could trust, they organized their thievery. They had a chain that was unending, including every department in the store, from the receiving clerk to the shipper.

Then came the discovery and expose that was inevitable from the first moment. Now all are disgraced. All have blackened names. Each youth is branded with infamy. Across his forehead is written the word “Thief.” And back of the shameful

story stands a word, that awful word Debt, mother of crimes and infamy.

If stealing is a fine art, honesty also comes through practice. Young man, study how to be honest. Don't steal your employer's time. You have no more right to be five minutes late in the morning and clip off these golden drops, or to clip off a little time at the other end of the day, than a clerk has to clip off a little silk from the bolt of rich goods.

Avoid debt. Deny yourself the theater unless you can afford it. Deny luxuries even to wife and child unless you have earned their luxury and pleasure. Earn the good things you have. Take nothing as a free gift. Stand on your own feet. The overt act of dishonesty begins in a far-off thought of pleasure or show. Learn the joy of frugality—or saving a little and investing it. Remember that honesty is the foundation of prosperity.

without his death his life would have been an isolation, lacking world-wide influence. All his followers are under the same law. Verse 25 gathers up in a sentence the experience of the world. He that seeks happiness finds it not. He that seeks usefulness finds it not. He that seeks happiness for others finds happiness

20. Greeks—Hellenes which in the New Testament means always Gentile Greeks as distinguished from “Hellenists” or Grecized Jews. The fact that these Gentiles had come to Jerusalem to worship at the feast indicates that they were proselytes of the Jewish faith.

21. Bethsaida of Galilee.

22 Philip . . . Andrew—Mentioned together John 1, 45; 6, 7, 8; Mark 3, 18.

23 The hour is come—The verb is placed first in the Greek for emphasis—“It has come, the all-important hour.”

That—Literally, in order that, indicating divine purpose.

Be glorified—Return to glory—even though it be through untold suffering and agony. His work as public teacher was at an end.

24 Verily, verily.

Abideth by itself alone—Is not multiplied, produces no fruit.

25 Life-life eternal—Two distinct words for life are used in the Greek the first designating individual physical life and temporal existence, the second designating life in the abstract, including the thought of the absolute fullness of life, both essential and ethical, and hence the higher spiritual life. The former form of life is perishable, and he who exalts and seeks only to possess and enjoy this life will eventually lose it and in so doing will lose all. But he that rightly estimates this temporal life as of relatively inferior value, striving rather for a fuller measure of the higher soul life which is imperishable, will gain life eternal.

26 Where I am, there shall also my servant be—Nothing, not even physical death, can separate the disciple of the Christ from his Master.

ABOUT WOMEN.

The Terse Sayings of Some Great Men.

The ever womanly draws us above. Goethe.

A woman laughs when she can, and weeps when she will.

Women live only in the emotion that love gives—Housseye.

There are no pleasures where women are not.—Marie De Romieu.

Life is not long enough for a coquette to play all her tricks in.—Addison.

Friendship between two women is always a plot against each other.—Karr.

Coquettes are like hunters, who are fond of hunting, but do not eat the game.

The most beautiful object in the world, it will be allowed, is a beautiful woman.—Macaulay.

Women's sympathies give a tone, like the harp of Aeolus, to the slightest breath.—Mitchell.

God bless all good women! To their soft hands and pitying hearts we must all come at last.

There are no ugly women; there are only women who do not know how to look pretty.—Berryer.

Neither education nor reason gives women much security against the influence of example.—Johnson.

One woman reads another woman's character without the tedious trouble of deciphering.—Ben Jonson.

Woman's love, like lichens on a rock, will still grow where even charity can find no soil to nurture it self.—Boree.

There are only two good women in the world; one of them is dead, and the other is not to be found.—German Proverb.

If a woman is young and pretty, I think you can see her good looks all the better for her being plainly dressed.—George Eliot.

On all great occasions it is almost always women who have given the strongest proofs of virtue and devotion.—Montholon.

No woman can be handsome by the force of features alone, any more than she can be witty only by the help of speech.—Hughes.

Discretion is more necessary to

YOUNG FOLKS

A FELLOW'S MOTHER.

“A fellow's mother,” said Fred the wise, With his rosy cheeks and his merry eyes, “Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt By a thump, or a bruise, or a fall in the dirt.

“A fellow's mother has bags and strings, Rags and buttons, and lots of things; No matter how busy she is, she'd stop, To see how well you can spin your top.”

“She does not care—not much, I mean, If a fellow's face is not always clean; And if your trousers are torn at the knee She can put in a patch that you'd never see.

“A fellow's mother is never mad, But only sorry, if you are bad; And I tell you this, if you're only true, She'll always forgive you, whate'er you do.”

“I'm sure of this,” said Fred, the wise, With a manly look in his laughing eyes; “I'll mind my mother, quick, every day, A fellow's a baby that don't obey.”

AN HONEST BOY.

Jamie Norris was a little Scotch laddie, who came all the way from his far away home—beyond the ocean—to his uncle's home in America, alone. He was only eight years old, when a low fever carried off both father and mother in a single week. After they were buried, neighbors wrote to Jamie's uncle and asked what was to be done with the orphaned boy. “Tag him for Baxter, Illinois, U.S.A., and ship him by express to me,” was the reply. So after a fortnight's journey he reached the station to which he had been shipped and was taken in charge by his uncle, who was waiting for his arrival.

Jamie was homesick and tired after his long trip, but he was a brave little fellow and wiped back his tears when his aunt kissed him and welcomed him to the prairie home. There were three children in the Norris home, Bruce, aged eleven; Francis, ten; and little Jean, about Jamie's own age.

It was on Saturday that he completed his long journey, and on Monday he went with his cousins to the village school. The boys laughed at his Scotch plaidie, and mimicked his Highland brogue, but he walked off, knowing very well that he was too small to defend himself from their rudeness, and that it was better to endure their taunts quietly than be worsted in a fight.

In the evening when the roll was called, Jamie observed that most of the scholars answered “merit,” a few said “demerit” when their names were called, but not understanding what they meant by the answers, when it came to “Jamie Norris,” he simply replied “Here,” as he had been accustomed to do in the school across the big waters. “Are you ‘merit’ or ‘demerit?’” asked the teacher, glancing up from her daybook; and when Jamie said that he did not know what was meant by these answers, she explained: “If you have not whispered one word during study hours, answer

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
APRIL 23.

Lesson IV. The Entry of Jesus

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
APRIL 23.

Lesson IV. The Entry of Jesus
Into Jerusalem. Golden Text,
Matt. 21.9.

THE LESSON STATEMENT.

Our lesson presents the Truth of God incarnated in the Lord Jesus Christ. Men sometimes applaud the truth, sometimes sneer at it, sometimes honestly inquire concerning it. The Lord Jesus reveals it.

I. Popular Applause.

Why did the crowds at Jerusalem welcome the Saviour? Often bands of singers went forth to meet the Passover pilgrims, so that these people were following a custom already marked out for them. But the reason for this exceptional outburst—for the carpeting of the road with garments and palm branches, and the reception of Jesus as if he were a conqueror, is to be found in the conviction that he had fulfilled the words they sang; that he was in his own person the fulfillment of law and prophets. How thorough was that fulfillment was not revealed to the disciples till after our Lord's death, or, as John would say, his glorification.

It is sadly true to human nature that the applause and popularity were ephemeral—that five days later the walls of the same old town rang with the cruel cry, "Crucify him!"

II. Skeptical Criticism (verse 19).

From the stories of the Triumphal Entry given by the four evangelists it became plain that the hostile Pharisees of Jerusalem were for a moment paralyzed. Their plans had not succeeded; their subjects had run away from them; the whole world seemed going after Jesus. A few hours, however, proved to them that they were as mistaken in their forecast as were the applauding people.

III. Honest Inquiry.

Men brought up in paganism, affected by the truth partially revealed in the worship at Jerusalem, leave their inherited superstitions and gather to worship the Truth of God as Hebrew ceremonial sets it forth and as Jewish rabbis have explained it. But here in the temple courts stands a man who embodies in himself all that the Hebrew ritual symbolizes and more than all the best speculations of the rabbis. From the outer circle the Greeks hear his supernatural teachings and, honestly desiring more, ask for an introduction. Why did Philip hesitate to take these men directly to Jesus?

IV. Incarnated Truth.

Jesus eagerly responds to these men's questionings. That he saw in their approach the beginning of the coming of the Gentiles to his sway, and that that prospect brought with it the conviction of the death, that must first be endured, cannot be doubted. But all our Lord's teachings (the Sermon on the Mount, the conversations with Nicodemus and the Samaritan woman, the conflicts with the scribes, the severities spoken against the Pharisees, and the tender parables given to the common people) all must be understood in the light of the cross. The self-sacrifice of love is the kernel of holy living. Everything that Jesus did and said was appropriate to the present crisis and climax. His crucifixion is but his glorification. A grain of wheat lives by dying. Its multiplied life depends upon its individual death. Self-sacrifice is the test of all holiness and goodness. We are all of us dying to some departments of our lives, that we may live to others. This paper has no readers who are not deliberately sacrificing some delights for the purpose of securing other delights, and this entirely aside from religious motives. Jesus teaches that like the grain of wheat not only must die to bring forth the full fruitage of his life, but

without his death his life would have been an isolation, lacking world-wide influence. All his followers are under the same law. Verse 25 gathers up in a sentence the experience of the world. He that seeks happiness finds it not. He that seeks usefulness orgoed for others finds happiness. He that seeks his life shall lose it. He that disparages his life in the valuation of the things that his life may secure, shall find that life again. Verse 26 directs attention to the man who follows. True service of the Lord Jesus Christ necessarily implies following him. "Taking up the cross" has become a hackneyed phrase, but an absolute necessity of a willingness to follow Christ in all humiliation and suffering for the sake of others.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Verse 12. On the morrow—The day following the supper at Bethany, probably Sunday, April 2, A.D. 30.

A great multitude—Or, as some ancient authorities read, the common people (comp. verse 9).

Coming to Jerusalem—Each of the synoptists inserts the story of how the colt on which Jesus rode into the city was obtained for that purpose (comp. Matt. 21. 1-3; Mark 11. 1-7; Luke 19. 29-35).

13. The branches of the palm trees—The articles used before the nouns would seem to indicate that reference is made to well-known palm branches, that is, the branches of palm trees known to grow there, or possibly, as some think, palm branches commonly used in connection with festivals.

Cried—The Greek imperfect indicating continued action, hence kept crying, that is, greeting him with long-continued shouting.

Hosanna—Meaning, O save!

Blessed—The perfect participle of the verb "eulogeo," to speak well of, to praise, from which comes our English word eulogy. The word "Blessed" used in the beatitudes (Matt. 5. 3-12) ("makarios") applies rather to character, this rather to repute. The words of praise are taken from Psa. 118. 25, 26, a psalm originally composed, it is thought, for the first celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles after the completion of the temple, the words of the twenty-fifth verse being sung during that feast, "when the altar of burnt offering was solemnly compassed; that is, once on each of the first six days of the feast, and seven times on the seventh day. This seventh day was called 'the Great Hosanna.'

14. Having found—in the sense of having secured. How Jesus secured the ass's colt is told by the synoptists (comp. note on verse 12 above).

As it is written—in Zech. 9. 9, which reads: "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem! Behold, thy king cometh unto thee; he is just and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, even upon a colt the foal of an ass."

15. Daughter of Zion—The city of Jerusalem is personified and addressed. The stem held of Zion was the castle, or acropolis, of the city of the Jebusites (Judg. 19. 11), taken by David (1 Chron. 11. 5), later part of the city of Jerusalem, though the exact location of the ancient Zion within the city walls has long been one of the most important of the disputed points connected with the topography of the Holy City.

16. These things—The fulfillment of prophecy involved in the scene transpiring before their eyes.

When Jesus was glorified—After his resurrection and ascension.

17. Bare witness—Testified to the fact of the raising of Lazarus by Jesus which they had witnessed, probably speaking freely to all whom they met about the greatness and power of Jesus, with the result mentioned in the next verse.

18. Ye prevail nothing—All your bitter opposition of this man is fruitless.

ed.—George Eliot.

On all great occasions it is almost always women who have given the strongest proofs of virtue and devotion.—Monthlon.

No woman can be handsome by the force of features alone, any more than she can be witty only by the help of speech.—Hughes.

Discretion is more necessary to women than eloquence, because they have less trouble to speak well than to speak little.—Du Bos.

Those who always speak well of women do not know them enough; those who always speak ill of them do not know them at all.—Pigault-Lebrun.

The woman who loves us is only a woman, but the woman we love is a celestial being, whose defects disappear under the prism through which we see her.—Girardin.

RED LION HAD ESCAPED

AN ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE IN TERROR.

Ravages of a Mythical Beast That Devoured Sheep and Children.

A case of supposed mysterious disappearance, which has resulted in the inhabitants of scores of villages and hamlets in Hampshire and Sussex being badly frightened, was cleared up recently, says the London Daily Mail.

At the end of last week the rumor spread that a fierce lion had escaped from a travelling menagerie, and that he was roaming over the country seeking whom he might devour. A dozen different towns were mentioned as the place whence the escape took place, and no one was sure as to the proprietorship of the menagerie. These were mere details.

That a lion had escaped, and was at large, was implicitly believed in the country districts from Winchester to Petersfield. It was just the sort of country that a pure forest-bred lion would choose when once he had made up his mind to leave the hated caravan. Close at hand were the forest of Bere, Mardon Downs, miles of fir trees, and the glorious South Downs for a morning scamper.

FED ON CHILDREN.

The terrified villagers were afraid to venture far from home in the day, and at night-time only the attractions of the village bar parlor could draw them out of doors, and then men travelled in company. For the past few days no lad in this part of the world has played truant.

All doubt as to the existence of the lion was set at rest when it was widely reported that a rural postman in the neighborhood of Petersfield had not only seen the brute, but actually saw him chase and devour three sheep.

At Petersfield it was reported that the lion had eaten three school children at Harting. The good people of Harting had not heard of the circumstances, but they had heard on good authority that the lion had been shot at Didling. The inhabitants of Didling believed that the animal had in truth been shot, but the shooting had taken place in some other village.

TAVERN TALE.

After searching in vain for the lion, a representative of the Daily Mail discovered the origin of the rumor.

In a small Hampshire village there is a public-house known as the Red Lion. The sign of the house, which swung from a post, disappeared.

"The lion has escaped" became the stock village joke. The tale, minus the explanation, spread abroad. And it is this painted lion which has devoured sheep, eaten children, and scared the wits out of thousands of people.

"No, he simply replied here, as he had been accustomed to do in the school across the big waters. "Are you 'merit' or 'demerit'?" asked the teacher, glancing up from her daybook; and when Jamie said that he did not know what was meant by these answers, she explained: "If you have not whispered one word during study hours, answer 'merit,' but if you have, 'demerit.' " "Then I'm 'demerit,'" replied Jamie, "for I whispered several times."

"How often?" questioned the teacher.

"I don't know," Jamie returned, quietly.

"As many as two?" urged the teacher.

"More than that," said Jamie. "Three, four, or five?" asked Miss Ray.

"More than that," was the answer. "Six, eight or ten times, I suspect."

"I didn't know the rule, and so didn't keep count."

"Then I'll have to give you zero," said the teacher, sternly. "You ought to know 'not to whisper in school, even if you were not told.' "

"You're a gilly to tell," said Bruce on the way home in the evening.

"But I did talk, ever so much," insisted Jamie. "What else could I do but tell?"

"Why, answer 'merit' like the rest of us, of course. The teacher didn't see you, and it'll spoil your report dreadfully. Just think of it: zero the first day. Father will think it is awful. He always wishes us to get 'merit'."

"Not if you do not deserve it," Jamie returned. "And I can't see what difference it makes whether the teacher saw me or not. I saw myself, and that's the same."

"No it isn't," contradicted Bruce. "That sort of whispering doesn't count, and in the future answer like I do. Why, we all do that kind of talking: Making signs and writing notes aren't talking."

"But they are breaking the rule, and that's the same," persisted Jamie. "I'll try to keep from breaking the rule after this, but if I forget, I'll not answer 'merit.' "

And he held to his Scotch resolution despite the twitting of the scholars about his soft conscience and big "demerits." If he whispered or did things against the rules, he did not call them by some other names, or try to sneak out of them, and yet despite his poor report the teacher said he was one of the quietest, most obedient pupils in the school. His lessons were always well prepared, though it was a matter of regret that no honors went his way.

A series of prizes for high standing in classes and best reports in conduct were to be distributed on the closing day of the term, and, as usual, much interest was felt in the outcome of the contest.

In the award, Jamie's name was not mentioned at all, but after the result of the winter's contest had been announced, and the prizes distributed, the president of the board, who had been spokesman on the occasion, said, "I have another prize to bestow to-night; one not mentioned in the list of honors. It is a gold medal and it goes to Jamie Norris, the boy who always prefers 'demerits' to untruths, and in consequence carries away a report below the average, though according to the teacher's estimation, in both work and conduct he stands higher than any other pupil in school."

◆◆◆◆◆
CURIOSITY LAKE.
In the centre of Kildine, an island in the North Sea, is perhaps the most curious lake in the world. The surface of its waters is quite fresh and supports fresh-water creatures; but deep down it is as salt as the greatest depths of the sea, and salt-water fish live in it.

MANY CAUSES FOR WAR

SOME SMALL REASONS FOR BIG UPRISEMENTS.

Child Slinging Stones Provoked Insurrection—Cause of Indian Mutiny.

In the second decade of the century before last six Deyls of Algiers were successively elected and assassinated in the same afternoon by an ultra-sensitive populace, the insurrections which ended so tragically being due in each instance to the Algerians' dissatisfaction with the bearing and attire of their new rulers. This is a record, even among Orientals; but almost equally small causes have many times brought about similar great events, although on a less wholesale scale.

In Paris, for instance, during Cardinal Mazarin's sway, it was a child slinging stones in front of the haughty ecclesiastic's palace that provoked the terrible insurrection of the Frondeurs (slingers)—an insurrection which deluged the capital in blood, and changed for the time being the current of French history.

The United States, again, might be British territory at this present moment had not Theophilus Lillie, a Boston shopkeeper in a little back street, persisted in selling British goods after they were tabooed. His obstinacy excited and angered the people, who attacked his shop. One of his assistants, John Richardson, thereupon fired on the mob, killing a lad named Christopher Snider.

The latter was at once christened the "First Martyr of Liberty," and his body was followed to its last resting-place by no fewer than one hundred thousand persons. Inflammatory speeches were delivered at the graveside, and these quickly found an echo all over the country, and in a little while thereafter the embers of revolt

BURST INTO OPEN FLAME.

That flame, thus lightly kindled, was not finally extinguished until October, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis and his entire army of seven thousand men surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown.

A multiplicity of toll-gates was the cause of the extraordinary "Rebecca" insurrection, which broke out in North Wales in 1843. Parties of five and six hundred men, armed and mounted, used nightly to traverse the counties of Carmarthen, Pemroke, Cardigan, and Brecon. They were always led by a tall man, dressed in female attire, and it was at his command always that the toll-gates were thrown down and the toll-houses burnt.

Large bodies of military were sent into the disturbed districts, but so well did the "Rebeccaites" keep their councils, and so secretly did they manage their forays, that no effectual check could be put upon their proceedings; and in the end they succeeded in demolishing practically all the obnoxious barriers in the districts where they operated.

Much discussion has arisen regarding the curious title adopted by these insurrections, but the most generally received opinion is that it was derived originally from the Biblical story of Rebecca and Isaac: "Let thy seed," said the bride's relatives and friends, "possess the gates of those which hate thee."

THE WHISKY INSURRECTION. is the name given by American historians to a very serious outbreak which occurred in Pennsylvania and Virginia, owing to an attempt to levy a special duty on spirits. Officers sent to enforce the new statute were violently resisted, and Federal troops were thereupon marched into the district. This enraged the people still more, the rising became general, and many shocking outrages were perpetrated.

* * * * * The incidents number

Perhaps, however, the Indian Mutiny affords the most striking instance on record of how easily, under certain conditions, the smouldering embers of discontent may be fanned all at once into the all-devouring flame of armed rebellion.

In January, 1857, a man employed near Delhi in making cartridges for the new Enfield rifles, asked a Sepoy of the 2nd Native Infantry for a draught of water from his drinking-pot. The answer was an indignant refusal, for if the pot had but touched the lips of the low-caste artisan it would have been polluted for ever.

Thereupon the workman replied with a sneer that the Sepoy need not be so particular, as the new cartridges were greased with bullock fat and every Sepoy in India would lose caste in biting off the end.

The horrible tale spread like wildfire, variations of it being utilized according to the religious prejudices of the listeners. Thus the Hindus were told that the grease was that of the sacred cow, while the Moslem soldiers were assured that it came from the unclean swine. Others, again, asserted that it was a mixture of cow and pig fat.

The ultimate result was, of course, the sudden uprising of practically our entire native Indian army, and the slaughter in cold blood of many thousands of unhappy white non-combatants—men, women, and children.—Pearson's Weekly.

VERY VALUABLE TONGUES

POOR MEN WHO COULD GIVE AWAY GREAT SECRETS.

Five Working Men Guard the City of London—Printers Keep Secrets.

One day an obscure chemist, named Gustave Francks, stepped in to the American Postmaster-General and announced that he had discovered a method of removing ink stains from used postage stamps. The Minister offered him fifty thousand dollars to keep it a secret, but the man, being conscientious, refused the sum, and retained his liberty of action.

The fate of London, in the event of war, rests in the hands of five working men. A cottage situated on the Thames Marshes is the key to the situation of the submarine mines which would protect the Metropolis in the event of a Naval reverse. By means of an electric switchboard, the working of which is only known to these men, a powerful fleet could be sunk in ten minutes, says Pearson's Weekly.

The Russian Government tried to bribe one of the men with \$500,000 some years back to give them the secret, but without effect.

A similar secret is held by a detachment of the sappers in charge of the mines and general defences at Portsmouth and other maritime ports and were any of these men other than loyal, our position might be gravely imperilled.

A shop worth thousands a year to an European Power is possessed by an East Coast grocer. The passages communicating with the mines defending the harbor

ADJOIN HIS CELLARS.

He himself has not been able to ascertain the secret of their working owing to several sets of doors with secret locks; but should he one day be tempted to sell his premises to the agent of a foreign Power, no doubt it might be ascertained with ordinary skill in espionage.

Has it ever occurred to you that when you have been sitting in a railway carriage, discoursing on some subject of foreign politics, say a rumored Anglo-German alliance, or some home topic like a projected

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Blackburn magistrates have come to the conclusion that the sale of chipped potatoes on Sundays is illegal.

The chief constable of Dover states that over 50 per cent. of his force, including himself, are total abstainers.

Mrs. Honor Coleman, of Cleve, Somerset, has celebrated the completion of her 104th year. She is well cared for by her daughter, aged eighty.

Of the total income of the United Kingdom, which is about £1,800,000,000 per annum, about one-half is enjoyed by one-tenth of the population.

Last year the Royal National Life-boat Institution granted rewards for the saving of 528 lives from shipwreck on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

The death has just taken place at Warwick, at the age of 84, of Mrs. Susan Caroline Drummond, a member of the ancient Scottish house of Drummond.

One of the few remaining survivors of Balaclava, Mr. Richard Hall Williams, the postmaster of Worsley, Lancashire, although 85 years of age, still has the erect carriage of a soldier.

The organ of St. Andrew's, Holborn, shortly to be re-opened after reconstruction, still possesses some of the original work of Renatus Harris, who built it for the Temple church in 1688.

One halfpenny per square yard tax imposed on all advertisements displayed on boardings would, suggests a London clergyman, produce the sum of two millions sterling for the Exchequer.

A memorial tablet is being put on No. 18 Stamford street, London, the residence of John Rennie, the great engineer, who built Waterloo and Southwark Bridges, the East India docks, etc.

"A change coming over the beer trade is," says a prominent brewery shareholder, "that the working class, instead of spending money on beer, are going to football matches and hippodromes."

Nearly one-half of the 2,011 clubs in England are golf clubs. Of the 250 social clubs in London 26 are for women alone, and six others admit women. The largest women's club has 3,700 members.

Fifty-six years' faithful service is the record of Miss Finlay, head mistress of the Old Hafod school, Swansea, who is about to retire. During the period mentioned 19,590 children passed through the school.

Fagin-like habits are possessed by a little boy who has now been sent from Derby to an industrial school. He was accused of theft, and his mother said he taught other children, including his own sisters, how to steal.

An exhibition of an unusual kind will shortly be held in London. It will consist of historical objects illustrating the development of the art and science of healing, from Marduk, the earliest known Chaldean deity of medicine (5,000 B.C.) down to the present day.

Thirty new cotton spinning mills in Lancashire are in course of erection. The capital represented is upwards of three millions, much of which will be furnished by the savings of operative classes, and the new factories will give employment for 9,000 persons.

PRACTICE DEEP BREATHING.

An Essential Method if You Would Retain Your Health

HEALTH

WORK MORE—REST MORE.

A well known nerve specialist has given it as his opinion that more women go into nervous prostration as a result of idleness than of over-work. "It is a rest from petty worries," he said, "that women most need, and this they can give themselves. The woman that does the least usually has more worries than the woman who works."

The physician further says: "A woman has wonderful powers of endurance when it comes to great things. She can work and support her family, if need be; she can bear grief with heroism; she can come out of hardest work and heaviest sorrow with health unimpaired, but she cannot stand the little things, the mole hills that grow to mountains when she has nothing to do but to think of them, without suffering a nervous collapse."

"When she has no trouble, no real responsibility, no work to do, she builds up bug-bears and then turns them loose to return and frighten her."

"For the woman who is on the verge of nervous exhaustion I can advise nothing more helpful than work. Not a mere dipping into something that may or may not be done but the taking up of some real and congenial occupation, the neglecting of which will mean loss and failure. Take up something that means duties which will not only fill up the time, but absorb the interests. Women who have nothing to do have too much time to indulge their imaginations. They make up some horrible thing that has never happened to them and probably never will, and really worry about it more than they would if it had already come to them."

"To be sure, business women break down, wear out, and often have to give up their work. It is not work itself that wears them out. It is rivalry or competition, which means strain. If the woman who works would forget that there is such a thing in the world as 'getting ahead' of somebody, she would be more successful and far more healthy. Where there is strain and the spirit of rivalry, there is neither good work nor rest. At the time of rest the woman worries. All the time she is working she is dividing her time and strength, giving part to her work and part to her worries. The result is, that she neither works nor rests."

"More work and more rest is what woman needs. Idleness will never solve the problems of the nervous woman. When woman works well and rests well she will be a well woman."

HYGIENE OF THE EARS.

The essential organs of hearing are placed at a depth of an inch or more beneath the external opening of the ear, in a crevice within the hardest, strongest bone of the skull. In this fact we find a suggestion of their delicacy and need of protection. But notwithstanding this protected position, disease rarely begins within the inner ear independently of exterior influences.

In addition to the external opening, there is another passage to the ear, known as the Eustachian tube. It passes from the pharynx, the upper part of the throat, directly into the middle cavity of the ear, just inside the ear-drum. Air is forced through it by the act of swallowing, and thus the drum is inflated. Disease of the middle ear, the common cause of deafness, generally arises from obstruction of this tube by

Virginia, owing to an attempt to levy a special duty on spirits. Officers sent to enforce the new statute were violently resisted, and Federal troops were thereupon marched into the district. This enraged the people still more, the rising became general, and many shocking outrages were perpetrated.

At one time the insurgents numbered between six and seven thousand, all determined men and well armed, and things looked very serious. But while General Lee, with three battalions of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery, was preparing to take the field against them, the obnoxious law was hurriedly repealed, and the insurrection thereupon came to an end.

The Maroon Insurrection was to Jamaica, on a small scale, what the mutiny of the Sepoys was to India. The Maroons were runaway slaves, who congregated in the impenetrable forests on the north side of the island. One day two of them were caught stealing pigs and flogged, and this trifling incident set all their comrades burning, massacring and pillaging. The war that followed was exceedingly sanguinary, no quarter being given on either side, and at first the advantage was almost wholly on the side of the blacks.

At length, however, the expedient was hit upon of sending to Cuba for one hundred bloodhounds. The Maroons then craved mercy, which was accorded them; but all who would not promise to abandon their predatory life were banished, first to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and afterwards to Sierra Leone. The descendants of the remainder are still in peaceful possession of a few towns built by themselves.

IN THE FORESTS.

Insurrections are to a great extent a matter of race and temperament. When in London the "Mohawks," the "Scourers," and other similar gangs of well-bred ruffians made the streets unsafe by night, no one thought of throwing up barricades in the Strand, or storming Buckingham Palace. Yet when, under like circumstances, the "armagnacs" and the "Burgundians" interfered with the comfort of the Parisians, the latter fell upon the rival factions and extirpated them root and branch.

Fourteen thousand of them, we are assured on credible authority, were slaughtered in three days—a lesson to well-bred "Hooligans," if ever there were one. And, in addition, there fell in the resultant fighting the Constable of France, the Chancellor, six bishops, and 3,500 nobles, besides an unnumbered multitude of the "common people."

The Thomite Insurrection, which broke out in 1838, had its origin in the insane ravings of a Cornish escaped lunatic named John Nicholls Thom. He appeared suddenly in Kent, assumed the name of Sir Richard Courtenay, and gave out that he was a being of supernatural origin who had lately dropped from the clouds. He promised his deluded followers that they should be wholly invulnerable to fire or steel, and that the streets of that "great Gomorrah, London, which have hitherto been wetted with water only, shall flow with blood for the rights of the poor."

During his march upon the capital some private in his ragged battalions set fire to a beanstack. A policeman attempted to arrest the dondiciary, whereupon Thom

SHOT THE OFFICER DEAD.

The military were then called out, and the Thomites took refuge in a wood. The soldiers surrounded them and the officer in command called on them to surrender. Thom's answer was a bullet, which killed the speaker himself killed, together with a number; but in the end the madman was heir of his followers. The rest of them dispersed to their homes.

the agent of a foreign Power, no doubt it might be ascertained with ordinary skill in espionage.

Has it ever occurred to you that when you have been sitting in a railway carriage, discoursing on some subject of foreign politics, say a rumored Anglo-German alliance, or some home topic like a projected Bill in Parliament, that some quiet, unassuming-looking workman might be able to upset in a few words all your arguments by one ounce of fact, gathered by him in the course of his daily duties? He might be able to tell you the exact terms of the rumored alliance, about which the whole world is wondering, for how do you know he is not a Government printer, part of whose duties that day may have been the printing of the treaty itself?

For a few sentences from that man many a newspaper editor would give many thousand dollars; yet, to the credit of such men, it is very seldom that these State secrets are allowed to leak out.

Then supposing you to be a tradesman, the quiet man smoking a pipe next to you might that very day have performed duties likely to affect the whole trade of yourself and others in the same business. He might be a shorthand clerk to a tanner, and his duties might have included that day work connected with a great coup, such as

THE MORGAN COMBINES.

Look also at the secrets which lie in the keeping of workers at Naval dockyards. Any one of these men, and there is an army of them, is in a position to realize fabulous sums were he disposed to reveal what he knew to a foreign agent.

Considering a first-class battleship contains, sometimes over five hundred secrets in its construction, it will be seen what an enormous strain there is on the reserve of these workmen. Any one of those secrets would be worth enormous sums to a foreign Government. However, in spite of temptations often offered them, cases in which these secrets are betrayed are very rare indeed.

Monks are avowedly the poorest men. Yet until quite recently three of them held in close keeping one of the greatest secrets of commerce, the manufacture of the liqueur Chartreuse.

The exact constituents of lyddite and cordite are secrets of incalculable value to Foreign Powers, yet these could be revealed by any one of the thousands of men employed by the Government at Waltham and elsewhere, and by the great private contractors in various parts of the country.

If France had as many traitors in her army as her gutter Press would make us believe, they would be good prey for the British spy. What would not our own Government, for instance, give to learn the secret of that

NEW QUICK-FIRING GUN

introduced a year or so back into the French artillery?

A word or two from a hard-up gunner would probably provide him with ouulence for the rest of his life—if he liked to take the risk of betrayal.

Domestic servants, of course, hold secrets innumerable as to the private lives of their employers. A valet could, no doubt, tell us more of the inner thoughts of Mr. Gladstone than his biographer, Mr. Morley; and if we wished to know the causes of this or that political surprise, the household butler could let us into the secret more effectually than a thousand reporters.

One of the biggest secrets held by a butler—that is to say, one which is worth most to outsiders—is the recipe for the famous loving cup at the Mansion House. The concoction of the heck cup, too, used on State occasions at Buckingham Palace, is known only to the King's butler.

upwards of three millions, much of which will be furnished by the savings of operative classes, and the new factories will give employment for 9,000 persons.

PRACTICE DEEP BREATHING.

An Essential Method if You Would Retain Your Health.

A great deal is being written and taught concerning the vital importance of correct breathing in the cult of health and beauty. In every public school the pupils are being taught correct or deep breathing, and it is impossible to estimate the lives that will be prolonged and saved, as well as the enjoyment of life, the beautifying of faces and the development of symmetrical figures that will certainly follow the knowledge and application of the rules for deep breathing and the distribution of the oxygen inhaled in all parts of the lungs.

The Hindus describe many forms of correct breathing. They preach the gospel of the breath of life and lay enormous stress on the importance of the proper performance of this essential function. The complete breath is an exercise everyone should practice. It is described as follows in a little book recently published called "The Science of Preach."

1. Stand or sit erect. Breathing through the nostrils, inhale steadily, first filling the lower part of the lungs, which is accomplished by bringing into play the diaphragm, which descending exerts a gentle pressure on the abdominal organs, pushing forward the front walls of the abdomen. Then fill the middle part of the lungs, pushing out the lower ribs, breast bone and chest. Then fill the higher portion of the lungs, protruding the upper chest, thus lifting the chest, including the upper six or seven pairs of ribs. In the final movement the lower part of the abdomen will be slightly drawn in, which movement gives the lungs a support and also helps to fill the highest part of the lungs.

At first reading it may appear that this breath consists of three distinct movements. This, however, is not the correct idea. The inhalation is continuous, the entire chest cavity from the lowest diaphragm to the highest collarbone being expanded with a uniform movement. Avoid a jerky series of inhalations, and strive to attain a steady continuous action.

TWO WAYS DIVERSE.

My neighbor's daughter weis to-day; Lo, radiant guests in fair array Group 'round the bloom-docked altar, where

In reverence kneel the bridal pair.

(My daughter lies beneath the sod; The flowers she loved—the goldenrod And lily—twine about the spot; She needs them not, she needs them not.)

My neighbor's son stands at her side, In youthful manhood's strength and pride.

Glad with the might of sturdy arm To comfort and to shield from harm.

(My son is in his quiet grave; There pansies nod and rosebuds wave—

His favorites in the long ago; He does not know, he does not know.)

My neighbor sheltered rests at home, Her sure retreat though wide she roams;

(I sit beside a stranger's board, In what chance cheer such may afford.)

Two ways diverse; yet over each The same blue heavens shining reach; Though hers the joy, mine grief instead,

God is not dead; God is not dead.

—Mariop Flower Harmon.

ear, known as the Eustachian tube. It passes from the pharynx, the upper part of the throat, directly into the middle cavity of the ear, just inside the ear-drum. Air is forced through it by the act of swallowing, and thus the drum is inflated. Disease of the middle ear, the common cause of deafness, generally arises from obstruction of this tube by adenoids or the extension through it of catarrhal inflammation, fluids or bacteria. The use of the nasal douche is always attended with risk on this account, and the practice of diving, into either fresh or salt water, often proves injurious by permitting the passage of water directly through the nostrils and Eustachian tube. When suppuration has been established in the middle ear, it is particularly dangerous on account of its liability to involve the so-called mastoid cells, small cavities in the bone, and to extend from them to the brain, with the production of meningitis.

Disease of the middle ear is indicated by deafness, abnormal sounds, and especially by pain. Earache should never be disregarded. Pouring warm oil or glycerine and laudanum into the ear and the application of heat afford temporary relief, but permanent damage may be permitted to occur through the neglect of other treatment. When pus begins to flow from the ear the pain ceases, but the discharge signifies that the drum membrane has been perforated. Young infants often suffer needlessly from unrecognized earache, although they distinctly manifest the pain by persistent crying and tossing the head, and by stuffing the hand into the mouth or holding it to the region of the affected ear.

The forcible entrance of cold water during sea-bathing often causes inflammation; hence a wad of non-absorbent cotton or wool should always be inserted before entering the water. Injury is often inflicted also by attempting to remove accumulated ear-wax with such instruments as hair-pins. It should be remembered, however, that a trivial injury, as by pulling or boxing the ears, sometimes reveals, when it does not cause deafness, and may throw unjust censure on the one who inflicted the punishment.—*Youth's Companion*.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

Dr. G. F. Butler, in an address to his brother physicians of the Chicago Medical Society, told them the secret of "how to live long." Here are his suggestions:

"It has been said that it is better to be born lucky than rich, but it is, in fact, better to be born tough than either lucky or rich.

"When you have passed fifty, don't retire from business or professional work, but be willing to put on the brakes and be satisfied to do a little less of everything, and do it better.

"Water is the greatest and best eliminator we have. Drink pure water.

"By the strict law of nature a man should die as unconscious of his death as of his birth.

"Eat less. Play more. Indulge in less fret and fume and more fruit and fun. Get out into God's great sanitarium, out of doors.

"Many broken down men and women would draw health and earthly virtues from the brown fields if they would take their shoes off and run barefoot in the furrows.

"Those of you who feel that the E string of your system is weak and is screwed up too tight must bring the rest of the instrument down to a lower key or get out of the orchestra for a while.

"There is nothing so insane and detrimental to mind and health as the conversation of people on their aches and pains and troubles.

"Three great causes of ill health are: Introspection, pessimism and worry, the latter especially."

Our Easter Shoes



The weather man says that we are going to have a pleasant Easter Sunday.

On Easter Sunday you should look as fresh in your attire as the Easter Lillies that will be blooming all around you.

See our New Empress Oxfords, prices..... \$2, 2.50, 3.00

Also our New Dorothy Dodd Oxfords and Boots, prices.. \$3.00 & 3.75

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafoe, the manufacturer of the well known Dafoe's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every house wife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafoe's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafoe also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Four, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Blouse Sets and Sash Buckles.

New Spring Styles just in. They are going fast.

"Hurry up" as the prettiest are always the first picked up.

WHEN IN NEED OF A BROOM

give me a call. I sell the best Broom for the price in Napanee.

For your Garden Seeds, also Timothy and Alsike, call on

FRANK H. PERRY.

BALED HAY FOR SALE.

PRISM BRAND PAINT

One gallon covers 360 square feet, two coats.

FRED L. HOOPER, Agent, Napanee.

Special Easter Services will be held in the Western Methodist Church on Sunday. Prayer meeting at 7 a.m.; sermons by the pastor at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special singing by the choir and others.

Levi Brown, Moscow, has sold his farm of 100 acres to Malcolm Townsend, for \$4,900, who is now moving to his new premises. Levi Brown is a son of Mr. Chester Brown of Napanee.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross has returned from Jamaica where he has been for some weeks past for the benefit of his health. He will not take his seat in the legislature until after Easter, and in the meantime Mr. Harcourt will continue to lead the opposition.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Stanley Wales received a nasty kick in the forehead from a horse. He was in the act of picking up a halter behind the animal when it suddenly kicked knocking him down. Dr. Ward dressed his wound and he was able to continue his work, although his head was pretty sore. It was a narrow escape.

A quiet house wedding took place at Kingston on Monday evening, at the residence of Rev. Alexander Laird, Union

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Come let us brighten you up with one of our new pretty negligee shirts.

The best range we ever had, you know what that means. (The prettiest shirts to be found.)

PRICES WILL SUIT

75c. Some really nice up-to-date patterns at this price.

From \$1.00 to \$2.00 a great variety of patterns and fabrics.

J. L. BOYES.

The Shirt Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS

are filled at Wallace's Red Cross Drug Store, with the most exacting care.

Phone. 29.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

Shingles.

Call and see them before buying, prices and quality unequalled, nails furnished cheap at GREY LION STORES.

Coming.

Harry Lindley, supported by a good company will appear at the Brisco opera house, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of next week.

Private Sale of Household Effects.

Will be held at the residence of the late Mrs. Eyley, Robert street, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, April 25th, 26th, and 27th, from 9.30 in the morning until 5 o'clock, in the afternoon each day.

Canning Factory.

The Canning Factory is still open for a few more contracts on Tomatoes and Corn. Call at once at the seed store of Mr. Thomas Symington, where you will get full information.

W. A. CARSON.

Suffered a Slight Stroke.

Mr. N. A. Caton, agent of the Lennox and Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, had a slight stroke, paralyzing his right side while driving on the road near Reuben Hick's, Loughborough Township. Though suffering severely he managed to guide his horse to Mr. Hick's where he remains at present. We are pleased to state that he is recovering and expects to start for home to-day.

Camden East.

(D. V.) There will be bright and hearty service Easter Day, at Camden East, Yarker, and Newburgh, in the Anglican churches, when good music will be rendered by the different choirs. Mrs. C. H. Finkle, Miss Annie May Sutton and Mr. G. F. Miller will assist the choir at Newburgh. All communicants are requested to attend. Vestry meetings at the following places and times—Camden East, at the Parish room, Tuesday, April 25th at 7.30 p. m.; Yarker, at St. Anthone's church, Wednesday, April 26th, at 7.30 p. m., and Newburgh, at St. John's church, April 27th at 7.30 p. m. All interested in church work should attend these meetings. Three splendid bales, two at Yarker and one at Newburgh have been packed by the W. A. Branches.

Bailed Hay For Sale.

Frank H. Perry, grocer, has best quality bailed hay for sale.

Brooms.

Long handle ceiling brooms and sweeping brooms all prices, quality first class at GREY LION GROCERY.

Social.

A social will be given in the Methodist church, Selby, by the Ladies' Aid, on Monday evening, April 24th. Mrs. Symington will deliver her popular lecture, "Inside and outside the walls of Jerusalem." Eastern Methodist Church Quartette will provide the musical programme. Refreshments. Admission 15c.

18-b

A. S. Kimmerly has a full line of field and garden seeds in stock. Oil cakes, calf meal, stock food, all at bottom prices, I pay the highest price for eggs, and all kinds of farm produce. Five Roses Flour beats the world.

THE NEW EDITION OF THE CANADIAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory for 1905, which has just been published, is a mine of information—not only to the advertiser, but also to firms in every line of business.

It is the most ambitious work of the kind ever published in Canada. It is more than a directory of Canadian publications. Besides giving a complete and accurate list of newspapers, magazines and trade journals, with intimate particulars as to issues, circulation, politics, and extent of field covered, it also supplies vital statistics regarding the places of issue, with location, population, industries and resources. A set of specially prepared maps of the Dominion, giving the newspaper towns by provinces, is included in a separate envelope with the Directory.

The Canadian Newspaper Directory is published by A. McKim & Company, Newspaper Advertising Agency, Montreal and Toronto, who plan and place the advertising of many of the largest and most successful advertisers in Canada, as well as the leading advertisers of the United States and Great Britain.

PRISM BRAND PAINT

One gallon covers 360 square feet, two coats.

FRED L. HOOPER, Agent, Napanee.

Horse Clippers, Ball Bearing, Genuine New Market and Eclipse.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Maple Syrup fresh for \$1.00 gal., 25c. qt. and fresh maple sugar at GREY LION GROCERY.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council met Monday evening in regular session, Mayor Lowry in the chair.

Councillors present, Simpson, Williams, Graham, Kimmerly, Normile, Meng.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, Toronto, acknowledging receipt of communication from the town clerk, protesting against the recent action of the County Council commission in asking to be relieved of the necessity of building a House of Refuge, and stating that it would receive careful consideration. Filed.

A communication from the Georgian Bay Engineering Works was ordered filed. This firm are builders of high grade gas engines for electrical power purposes, and would like to be remembered when the town installs their lighting system.

R. E. Wales and others petitioned the council for a grant of tile for drainage purposes, the petitioners to do all the other necessary work. About 250 feet of tile would be needed.

Moved by Councillor Meng, seconded by Councillor Normile that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the work be done under the supervision of the Street Committee. Carried.

Thos. Butcher and others petitioned the council in reference to the opening of a drain. The drain complained of runs across Simcoe street, over the land of Alex. Henry to Union street to the land of Chas. Stevens.

On motion of Councillor Meng, seconded by Councillor Normile the petition was referred to the Street Committee to report.

F. F. Miller and W. L. Bennett petitioned the council for tile to connect the outlet of F. F. Miller's drain with sewer con-

"Hurry up" as the prettiest are always the first picked up.

SMITH'S Jewellery Store.

Seeds FOR 1905

SEEDS TO BUY! SEEDS TO SELL!

Poultry Supplies of all kinds.
Bibby's Cream Equivalent, the World's
Calf Feed.

Condition Powders.
Herbaceous, Blatchfords, etc.

Also the office of the

NAPANEE CANNING CO., Limited.

—AT—

SYMINGTON'S

South Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

Sweat Pads for horses, all sizes and prices right, at GREY LION HARDWARE.

The court of assize was held here Monday before Justice MacMahon. Only two cases were entered: one was settled out of court, and one tried, that of Bush vs. Parrott, action for damages for injury sustained by plaintiff while employed by defendant. The action was dismissed without going to the jury. Ferguson vs. Milligan was settled out of court.

Milk cans, pails, strainers, pans, creamers, butter bowls, cream pails. Made good and sold right, by BOYLE & SON.

The Steamer Reindeer arrived in the harbor Saturday afternoon looking quite neat and tidy, fresh from her winter quarters at Picton. She made her first trip out Tuesday.

E. LOYST has a large stock of Flour. All kinds of feed, such as gluten meal, corn meal, royal corn and oat feed. Everything in the feed line. Coal oil, salt, pressed hay, good 25c tea. Everything at lowest prices at E. Loyst's.

Read This for Value.

We have for years been looking for a First-Class Reliable \$5.00 Watch.

We have now secured the sole agency for a splendid, gilt finish lever movement, stem wind and set thin models and all modern improvements.

These STAR Watches

in Nickel Cases for \$5.00, and in Silver Cases for \$6.75. Just as good timers as Walthams.

The Store of Quality.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Eyes tested free. Sole agent for the Regina Watch.

down. Dr. Ward dressed his wound and he was able to continue his work, although his head was pretty sore. It was a narrow escape.

A quiet house wedding took place at Kingston on Monday evening, at the residence of Rev. Alexander Laird, Union street, the contracting parties being Miss Minnie McCullough, eldest daughter of the late John McCullough, Cobourne street, and Thomas S. McConnell, Odessa. The ceremony was very quietly performed, both bride and groom were unattended. Afterward a wedding supper was served at the home of the bride, on Cobourne street, the guests being only the immediate relatives, among whom was J. K. McCullough Montreal, brother of the bride, who came up for the wedding. The bride received many useful presents, tokens of appreciation from her many friends.

All kinds of rakes, wheelbarrows, washers and wringers, for sale cheap, at GREY LION HARDWARE.

Word was received in Napanee, Monday, of the death, at Port Arthur, of Mrs. Thomas Grange, one of the oldest and most respected of Napanee residents. Deceased was about eighty-five years of age, and with her husband, was among the pioneer settlers of Lennox. She resided with her husband and family on the farm about two miles from Napanee, but for a number of years back, has resided in Napanee. Her grand-daughter, Miss Janet Roberts, cared for her tenderly for the last ten years, and last fall they went to Port Arthur to reside with her daughter, Mrs. Roberts. One son, Hugh Grange, and one daughter, Mrs. Roberts, are all that remains of a large family. Deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, an estimable lady and beloved by all who knew her.

Iron all sizes, steel tires, rims, spokes and poles for buggies and wagons, for sale at GREY LION HARDWARE.

Big Clearing Up Sale.

In order to reduce our large stock of china, crockery and glass wear we have decided to put on a big clearing up sale at discounts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. This is a genuine Discount Sale as we are determined to reduce our large stocks if big discounts will do it. Commencing Saturday April 1st and continue until the stock is greatly reduced. Terms are strictly cash.

THE COXALL CO.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wall Paper

Our Great Sale of Wall-paper still Continues.

Our very cheap paper has been nearly—all picked up—but we have plenty yet at

3c. and 4c. Per Roll,
worth 5c. and 6c.

All our paper is marked at a price that SELLS it on sight.

We have some of the newest patterns in SILKS, TAPESTRIES, GLIMMERS, and other High Grade Papers.

We have reduced our best Silk to 30c. per roll.

Come with the rush to

A. E. PAUL,

At Pollard's Old Stand.

Newburgh, at St. John's church, April 27th at 7:30 p. m. All interested in church work should attend these meetings. Three splendid bales, two at Yarker and one at Newburgh have been packed by the W. A. Branches.

April, is Washing Machine month. We have all the leading makes. Wash Boards, Clothes Baskets, etc. BOYLE & SON.

Get your clothes cleaned and pressed properly, by Stockwell, Henderson & Co., Agency at THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP Tel. 29. No express charges.

Died at Toronto.

Mr. Henry Minchinton, father of our townsmen, Mr. J. J. Minchinton, died at Toronto, last Friday from general debility at the age of 77 years and 11 months. Deceased was born at St. Hilliers, in the Island of Jersey, one of the British Islands situated between France and Great Britain and came to Canada about four years ago. For a period of about two years he resided in Napanee and then moved to Toronto where he resided until his death. The funeral took place Monday at 2 p. m. from his late home to St. James cemetery. Three sons and two daughters of the deceased are resident in Canada. They are James, of Napanee; Harry, Walter and Eliza, of Toronto. Three sons and one daughter in England, and one son in South Africa, also survive. Deceased will be kindly remembered by a goodly number of friends made during his two years residence in Napanee.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Creosol tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

For spring house cleaning needs go to H. W. Kelly and get Gold soap, 6 bars for 25c, or 25 bars for \$1.00; Comfort soap, 6 bars for 25c, or 25 bars for \$1.00; pure Castile soap, 10c per pound block; Baby's Own soap 10c a cake or 25c a box; Lever's soap Powder, 5c a box 6 for 25c; Household Ammonia 10c a box; Whisky 15c and 20c; Small sink scrub brushes, 5c each; Starch in bulk 6c a lb, or 2 lbs for 25c; good brooms, bamboo handles for 25c.

H. W. KELLY,

Campbell House.

Plumbing and Heating.

We are head quarters for this class of work. A competent and experienced man in charge, let us give you prices.

MALCOLM & WILSON.



ONE OF THE

NEW STYLES

We are showing in

Spring Hats.

WE HAVE THIS HAT IN FIVE
DIFFERENT COLORS.

Give Us a Call Before Buying.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

Stevens.

On motion of Councillor Meng, seconded by Councillor Normile the petition was referred to the Street Committee to report.

F. F. Miller and W. L. Bennett petitioned the council for title to connect the outlet of F. F. Miller's drain with sewer constructed on Dundas street.

Moved by Councillor Williams, seconded by Councillor Kimmerly, that sufficient 6 inch tile be granted, the work to be done under the supervision of the Street Committee. Carried.

The Street Committee reported recommending that \$2 be paid Manly Jones for damage to buggy and harness: also that the petition of G. Fitzpatrick and others for sidewalk be granted. Report adopted.

Councillor Williams informed the council that the drain in front of Mr. John Deller's property was stopped up. The drain is a wooden box affair, and having become rotten has caved in, and does not carry the water away and consequently water is backed up in Mr. Deller's cellar.

Moved by Councillor Graham, seconded by Councillor Simpson, that sufficient 6 inch tile be granted provided Mr. Deller does the necessary work, said work to be executed under the supervision of the Street Committee. Carried.

Councillor Normile, chairman of Town Property Committee asked for further time to report in reference to the construction of a vault for the town documents, etc. Granted.

The Collector's time for returning his roll was extended until next session of council.

On motion of Councillor Williams, seconded by Councillor Meng, the clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for town supplies, the work of street watering, etc.

The clerk was instructed to prepare the usual street watering petitions, and hand them to the Chief of Police to have properly signed.

ACCOUNTS.

W. Hall, repairs to swing bridge, \$2 paid; T. B. Wallace, sundry items, \$42.83, referred to Fire, Water and Light Committee to report; Chas. A. Walters, taking inventory of John R. Scott electric Light plant, \$8.25, paid; E. Luffman, fixing and cleaning swing bridge \$2 paid; Wm. Templeton printing, \$47.00, ordered paid, less \$15.00 for advertising canning factory by law; E. J. Pollard, printing, \$38.50, paid; Water Works Co., for extra water \$540 referred to Fire, Water and Light Committee to report; W. S. Herrington, counsel fees incurred in connection with presenting town's private bill before the Ontario Legislature \$200.00, paid; Madden Bros. provisions furnished for poor \$38.75, paid; the account of J. R. Dafoe, \$3.50 referred to the Poor and Sanitary Committee at the last meeting, was reported correct and ordered paid.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$1214.87.

Council adjourned.

Milk cans, dairy pails, strainer pails, cream pails, churning at BOYLE & SON.

Makers of best milk cans.

Perry's

Cough Medicine

takes the lead, and money refunded if we can't cure the worst case of colds or the grippe.

DIAMOND DYES

The ONLY Package Dyes
that Never Fade or
Wash Out.

For Home Dyeing

Buy Diamond Dyes

FROM

T. B. WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggist,

NAPANEE, ONT.

9-2-m.

Our Best Efforts

are directed to making suits as a suit should be.

SUITS

which combine style, durability, and comfort.

SUITS

made to fit and hold their shape.

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Miss Bryers, of Napanee, ill for some time with nervous prostration, is taking treatment in the General Hospital, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown, Wilton, were callers at our office on Monday.

Mrs. Clarence M. Warner has been ill a few days this week with a mild attack of diphtheria.

Mr. J. J. Minchinton and son Reginald, were in Toronto a few days last week attending the funeral of his father.

Miss Euphemia Coates is visiting friends in Stirling.

Mr. Geo. Vine leaves next week for Winnipeg, Man.

Miss Hardy is spending a month with friends in Toronto and Guelph.

Mrs. Dr. Sprague, Stirling, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Girdwood.

Chas P. Coxall and Miss Annie Coxall left for Toronto on Thursday to spend a few days with their sister Mrs. M. J. Getty.

Mr. R. Irving is spending a few days in town.

Mr. E. R. McBride, Belleville, is in town.

Miss Sadie Tugwell, Amherst Island, returned last week from a three months visit in Western Ontario.

Dr. and Mrs. Oldham, Yarker were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson on Monday.

Miss Lillie Rodd and Mrs. Dr. Bradshaw left on Thursday for their former home in Oxford County.

Messrs. Mayor, Lowry, Councillor Kimmerly, W. S. Herrington, K. G. and C. A. Walters are in Toronto this week in reference to the town's private bill re Electric Lighting now before the Legislature.

Misses Maud Vine, Napanee, and Annie Skillen, Picton, are spending a few days in Toronto.

Mrs. Capt. Baird, is the guest of her mother, Toronto, for Easter.

Mrs. E. A. Rilley was in Kingston on Thursday.

Mr. M. Martin spent Sunday with his family in town.

Miss Eva Emsley arrived home from Montreal on Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Hill, Sudbury, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

J. J. Johnston, Esq., Bath, was a caller at our office on Saturday.

Mr. Sargent, of The Neilson Robinson Chemical Co. is spending Easter holidays in Kingston.

Mrs. C. H. Findle, Newburgh was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Ben Davy spent Thursday in Kingston.

Miss Edith Dafee is visiting friends in

Rennie Block,

NAPANEE.

Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

Grand Easter Innovation at Madill's

Having considered carefully the necessities of the public generally at this Festive Season, we have prepared in advance for this GRAND DISPLAY of the newest and most striking ideas of Fashion. In our many select departments will be found only the most select in every particular, and we extend to you and your friends a most hearty invitation to visit this most popular store on Saturday Evening, April 22nd, and enjoy with us the honor of this beautiful display.

(Judge us on Our Merits and Criticise our Ability.)

See Our Windows for Special Easter Display.

Eastertide in the Ready-to-Wear Section.

Shirt Waist Suits—the newest and most suited for summer, in black and Navy, the choicest and latest style. Made with pleated skirt full, tucked waist and trimmed with buttons, \$10.00.

Waists—in the most select, lawn and organdy, with insertion front, pleats, tucks, and the newest sleeve at from 75c.

Raincoats—in Cravette, the famous Mandeville styles, each garment a select style in itself. Warrented showerproof, with pleats, self trimming and buttons, new sleeve and belt, at from \$5.00 each.

Whitewear—in all its daintiness. Our stock at this season is to be found correct.

See Our Special Display on Saturday Evening.

Dress Goods at this Festive Season.

Chiffon Voiles, Crepe-de-Chene, Crepe-de-Japan, Voiles Silk and Wool, Eoelienne, Silk Warp Eoelienne and Silk Spot Eoelientes, all to be found here in the new tones for summer. The colorings are elegant and the prices range at from 50c. yard.

Shirt Waist Suit, Jap Taffeta in small check and neat hair stripes, at 75c a yard.

Jap Silks—in all shades at 25c and 50c yard.

Cord Velveteen—good wide cord, and in shades of crimson, royal, navy, brown and cream, at 50c. yard. (Suitable for Children's Coats.)

Homespun Tweeds—in all the new effects for Spring Suits, nice fine quality \$1.00 and 1.25 yard.

Specials for Easter Saturday.

COMMENCING AT 9 A. M.

5 only	Jap and Tamoline Silk Waists	beautifully made, Regular \$3.00 and 3.50 for	\$2.35.
11 only	"	Regular \$4.00 and 4.50 for	\$2.99.
10 only	"	Regular \$5.00 and 6.50 for	\$3.49.
4 only	"	Regular \$7.50 for	\$5.79.

A limited quantity of Ladies' Embroidered and Openwork Cashmere Hose (light weight,)

Regular 75c and 50c per pair, while they last for **25c. and 38c. a pair.**

9 only Oil Cloth Splashers, Regular 40c. and 50c for **20c and 25c each.** (Carpet Dept.)

Exceptional Bargain for 7.30 Saturday Evening.

Everybody wants a pair of Lisle and Kid Gloves for Easter, now is your chance. 47 pair only Lisle and Taffeta Gloves, new spring goods, regular 25c and 30c for **19c. pair.** 60 pair only Kid Gloves in Tan, Brown, Grey, Castor, White and Champaign for **69c. pair.**

Linens for Easter.

Importations from all the leading markets here represented.

Plain, Fringed and Teneriffe Doyles from 5c each. Tray Cloths, from 15c each.

Exquisit Neckwear and Gloves FOR EASTER.

Stocks and Stock Collars in great profusion Silk and Chiffon Creations, Tailored in Linen, Hand made Specials, Imported Collar and Cuff Sets, Veils

Mrs. C. H. Findle, Newburgh was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Ben Davy spent Thursday in Kings, ton.

Miss Edith Dufresne is visiting friends in Pembroke and Smith's Falls.

R. W. Aylsworth, Odessa, was a caller at our office, on Thursday.

Miss Ethel Brown spent a few days in town this week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. S. Wales.

Miss Blanche Grieve is spending Easter Holidays, in Montreal.

Mrs. J. D. Hamm and Mrs. Dr. Vrooman were in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. J. A. L. Robinson spent a few days last week, in Kempville, on business.

Mr. Scouter, of Thorpe, was in town Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Palkinhorne, Deseronto, were in town on Saturday.

Mr. T. S. Hill, of the Dominion Bank left for Toronto Thursday.

Mrs. J. R. Dafoe is spending the Easter holidays with friends in Toronto.

Miss Hanson, and her niece, Miss Beatrice Hanson, of Montreal, are visiting friends in Napanee this week.

Miss Edith and Miss Florence Henry will spend Easter Sunday in Toronto.

Dr. Bradshaw left on Thursday for Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Norris Brisco, of New York, is visiting his father, Mr. Robert Brisco, of our town.

D. N. Preston Esq., of Napanee, went to Toronto Wednesday.

Mr. Emery Snider, of Wilton, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Hartley Lapum, of Montreal, spent Sunday with friends.

Miss Otto Sills entertained a number of her friends on Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Downey, Whitby, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. Stinson and Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Kimmery.

Miss Jean Gibson, of Napanee, is spending the Easter Holidays in Toronto.

Mr. M. Shannon, Centreville, was a caller at our office on Thursday.

Mr. I. McElroy of the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, is spending his Easter Holidays with friends in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Warner, of Napanee made a trip to Toronto last week returning Friday.

Mr. R. Cox, Enterprise, has been appointed Clerk of the Fifth Division Court, Camden.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Gibbard, and Miss Hester Gibbard, of Napanee, purpose spending Easter Sunday in Toronto.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley and her mother, Mrs. Demming, of Napanee, who have been spending the winter in Dresden, Germany, have secured passage home, via the German line to New York. They expect to be in Napanee the latter part of June.

MARRIAGES.

AMEY—YOUNG—At Napanee, on Wednesday, April 19th, 1905. By Rev. Emley, Ernest Phillip Amey, of St. Paul, Minn., to Bata Belle Young, of North Frederickburgh.

GARDINER—BOOTH—At Kingston, Wednesday, April 5, 1905, by the Rev. Eber Crumley, B. A., B. S., John H. Gardiner to Emma, Helena, youngest daughter of B. A. Booth, all of Odessa.

HIRLEY—GILBERT—At the home of Mr. Morley White, Hay Bay, Wednesday evening, April 19th, 1905, Mr. Herb Rikley to Miss Agnes Gilbert, both of South Frederickburgh.

MARTIN—VANDEWATERS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Napanee, on Wednesday, April 19th, 1905 by Rev. J. R. Real, Milton H. Martin, of Ernestown Township, to Ida Vandewaters, of Napanee.

DEATHS

SMITH—In Odessa, on Wednesday, March 22nd, Sarah Morrison, wife of Miles Smith, aged forty-five years.

MINCHINTON—At Toronto, Friday April 14th, 1905, Mr. Henry Minchinton, aged 77 years and 11 months.

SIMMONS—At the residence of Hiram Lemmon, Ernestown, on April 10th, 1905, Mrs. John Simmons, of Wilton.

Importations from all the leading markets here represented.

Plain, Fringed and Teneriffe Doyles from 5c each.	
Tray Cloths, from	15c each.
Carving Cloths	25c each.
5 o'clock Cloths	50c each.
Shams	\$1.00 pair.
Sideboard Scarfs	25c each.
Napkins	75c doz.
Linens	20c yard.

FOR EASTER.

Stocks and Stock Collars in great profusion
Silk and Chiffon Creations, Tailored in Linen, Hand
made Specials, Imported Collar and Cuff Sets, Veils
and Veilings the newest to suit every need and in
keeping with every purse.

Kid Gloves in the Famous Pewney makes,
Dressed and Undressed Kid (also Washable Dressed,)
all shades for spring at 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75
a pair.

Welcome to Our Easter Display.

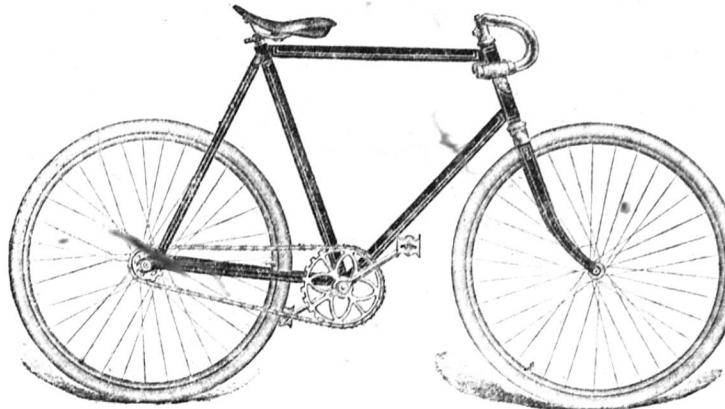
The Carpet Department for Easter

will be one of beauty and elegance, one to be envied. In this section will be found the newest ideas for Draperies, the largest and most complete stock of Floor Coverings in Oil Cloths, Linoelums, Jap Matting, Rugs, Art Squares, Door Mats, Tapestry, Brussels, Wilton and Exminster Carpets, Lace Curtains, Curtain Net, Curtain Poles and Fittings, and Window Shades.

INSPECT THIS IMPORTANT SECTION.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

GREAT REVIVAL IN BICYCLING



The Bicycle Becoming as Popular as Ever.

Sales Increasing all Over Canada.

We are prepared to meet this demand, having just received a car load of all the leading makes including the Cleveland, Massey-Harris, Rambler, Racycle, Columbia, and the Hyslop.

Also Two Hundred Second Hand Wheels in stock, which will be sold cheap.

Call and see our Cushion Frame Bicycle with
Cushion Handle Bars and Coaster Brake.

—AT THE—

NAPANEE BICYCLE WORKS, Napanee.

Head quarters for Repairing and Bicycle Supplies. Tires for all Wheels.

W. J. NORMILE, Prop.